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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

By Clearway

Another Reciprocal Pact

What Does Navy Defend?

Chamberlain Has Support

¶ Czech-Yankee Trade—Another of Secretary Hull's lowered trade barriers is set up between the United States and Czechoslovakia by an agreement signed by Secretary Hull and the Czechoslovakian Minister. It gives substantial concessions on shoe tariffs and other Czech manufactured products in return for concessions on a number of American agricultural and industrial items. It's the seventeenth of the Roosevelt reciprocal trade agreements and, in the light of recent political developments in Europe, constitutes a gesture of friendship toward nations harassed by authoritarian governments—for Czechoslovakia is today almost an island of democracy in Central Europe. Says the State Department: "Probably no other country has gone as far in a trade agreement with the United States." Says the Czech Minister: "It's evident that the United States has noted this Nation's economic position in Central Europe." • Other nations will note whether the trade agreements stimulate an increase in friendly sentiment.

¶ "Diplomatic Gesture"—That is what a minority of the House Naval Affairs Committee calls the Administration's $1,121,546,000 Navy expansion bill in their effort to prevent favorable report. Said the opponents: "The circumstances indicate that the bill originated in the White House for the purpose of putting into the hands of the President the power to implement his foreign policies." The minority report also warns that the bill, if enacted, "may be used to implement the quarantine and the policy of intervention in Asia." Not that the minority are opposed to defense. They are willing, they say, to vote "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute to foreign adventures in collective security." They declare that the Administration already has sufficient authority to build all the fighting ships it can manage during the next five years. They don't want the Government to bite off foreign entanglements along with its national defense.

¶ Chamberlain Backing—Britain's £351,000,000 defense bill for this year is approved so heartily by the House of Commons—the vote was 347 to 133—that no doubt is left as to British sentiment regarding defense. Prime Minister Chamberlain took the occasion, by the way, to reply to critics, especially Labor, who had attacked his policy as a "surrender to the Fascists." British policy, he declared, "must fit the world in which dictatorships exist," but all three—National Socialism, Fascism, or Bolshevism—dictatorships, he said, are "inconsistent with what is my political creed: individual liberty." The general reaction to the debate is favorable, since it has brought out defects in government policy which are likely to be remedied, while Mr. Chamberlain's conciliatory attitude has strengthened his own position. • If it succeeds in restoring "confidence and tranquillity," at home the "realistic" policy may have a better chance in Europe.

¶ Retribution? — Once the most dreaded chief of the Soviet Secret police, today Gregory F. Yagoda stands in the prisoner's box in the current Soviet purge. He retracts some of his pre-trial confession of treason and murder, but enough remains. He admits ordering the doing away with Maxim Gorky and Valerian V. Kuibisheff, chief of the first five-year plan, with some of Russia's most eminent doctors following his instructions, says the AP. Other testimony in the session gives a picture of almost unbelievable callousness in which medicine and natural science are called on to complete a circuit of villainy. • Puzzled as to where sympathy should go, one might remember Russia.

¶ Eden's Hat — Perhaps there's nothing symbolic in it . . . but, coincident with the vote of confidence for Prime Minister Chamberlain's foreign policy, former Secretary Anthony Eden's famous curled-brim, black hat disappears from the head of the man who made it famous. While Mr. Chamberlain's statement still echoes in Commons, the yet popular Mr. Eden leaves on a vacation in southern France—wearing a dark brown felt with snap brim pulled down all the way around. • Don't crowd us away from the mirror, gentlemen.

¶ Millions for Defense—France considers a financial reorganization plan leading to an eventual expenditure of 15,000,000,000 francs (about $427,500,000) for national defense this year. This program will be presented by the French Cabinet for the Parliamentary approval Thursday. • The decision is interpreted as the opening maneuver to prepare public confidence for a new national defense loan.

¶ Slave Jefferson Faces—The likeness of Thomas Jefferson, which is to grace a new United States nickel, has likewise been chosen to appear on a new three-cent postage stamp. The change is one in a complete postage stamp revision. • If they'd only picture the Vice-President, maybe we would learn to remember them.

Nation Warned to Guard Waning Phosphate Supply

TVA Tells Roosevelt That Civilization Depends Upon Supply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—The lifetime of our civilization depends on economy in the use of phosphates, the Tennessee Valley Authority has told President Roosevelt, and he is shortly to tell Congress and the country.

Last week at his press conference, the President somewhat mysteriously announced he was about to divulge information on the distribution of phosphates around the world which would be of first-rate interest to the American public and Congress.

The information, it turns out, has been gathered by TVA officials, and is included in their annual report. They have been studying the phosphate situation because the law under which TVA is established specifically directs examination of the improvement of plant foods and reducing the cost of fertilizer to the farmer.

Key to Fertility

In their research, these officials have turned from nitrogen to agricultural phosphorus as the key to lasting soil fertility, and they see a diminishing supply—not necessarily gravely alarming, but still demanding national attention.

"The life of civilization in the world," the TVA report says, "is measured by reserves of rock phosphate available to make up the unavoidable yearly losses caused by civilized life."

The total known world supply, experts estimate, is about 16,000,000,000 tons. Of this, the United States owns about 6,500,000,000 tons; the U. S. S. R. is said to own nearly 5,500,000,000 tons located near Archangel; and France owns possibly 3,500,000,000 tons, mostly in North Africa. The remaining 500,000,000 tons is scattered around the world in small quantities. Additional beds may be discovered in Africa, Asia, or South America, but it is estimated that no large phosphate beds remain undiscovered on United States territory.

Not only is phosphate essential to civilized life, but it plays a vital role in that offshoot of civilization called modern warfare. Yellow

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

TVA Pushes Plans to Buy Assets of Tennessee Utility Concern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—Plans for negotiations between the Tennessee Valley Authority, as represented by David E. Lilienthal, one of its Directors, and the Tennessee Electric Power Company, headed by Wendell L. Willkie, for purchase of the private utility company, are being pressed rapidly ahead.

Mr. Lilienthal, releasing today a letter to Mr. Willkie, sets the date of March 15 for a first meeting at Chattanooga, Tenn., to resume actual purchase discussions. He expresses gratification at Mr. Willkie's acceptance of negotiations, and says "there are still some differences between us which can appropriately be taken up and disposed of at our next conference".

The TVA plan of approach, outlined by Mr. Lilienthal, follows:

"The first step in the negotiation, I am sure you will agree, is the determination of the basic facts. We think it essential that we make the following studies to provide the underlying data necessary in the final consideration of this problem:

A. A study of the operating records of your companies for the purpose of obtaining electric revenues, expenses, and net earnings over a period of years.

B. A study of the fixed capital records relating to the cost of the electric generating, transmission and distribution properties involved.

C. A general field survey of the electric properties.

D. A study of the accured depreciation of such electric properties.

E. A study of the financial history of the Tennessee Electric Power Company.

"As soon as the necessary records are made available, we can proceed with these studies, and we will soon be in a position to go forward with the negotiation of price and other terms."

League Action Asked to Meet Refugee Needs

Next Assembly Session to Receive Plea for New Group

Problem Urgent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Formation of an international organization to deal with the general question of emigration of refugees is to be referred to the next Assembly of the League of Nations by Dr. J. Loudon, Netherlands minister to Paris, who has represented Holland at the League of Nations since the beginning of the League. This question has become urgent in view of the decision to wind up the Nansen Office which has handled refugee problems for so many years.

Dr. Loudon proposes a new international organization at a conference convened at Geneva to adopt a convention concerning the status of refugees coming from Germany. His proposal is strongly supported by representatives of Poland, Spain, Belgium, Great Britain, and Switzerland. Dr. Loudon declares he will ask that the subject be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Assembly.

Refugees Defined

The question of what to do with refugees has become urgent again with growing intolerance in several countries for national minorities. In general, refugees are the result of governments intolerant of minority rights. They are often deprived of citizenship and, compelled to leave their own countries, find themselves without legal status in foreign lands. Since the Russian revolution, the stream of refugees has poured through Europe, Asia, and the Americas, rising and falling as the number of intolerant regimes increases or declines.

For the purposes of this convention, refugees from Germany are defined as follows:

1. Persons possessing or having possessed German nationality and not possessing any other nationality, and who are proved not to enjoy, in law or in fact, the protection of the German Government.

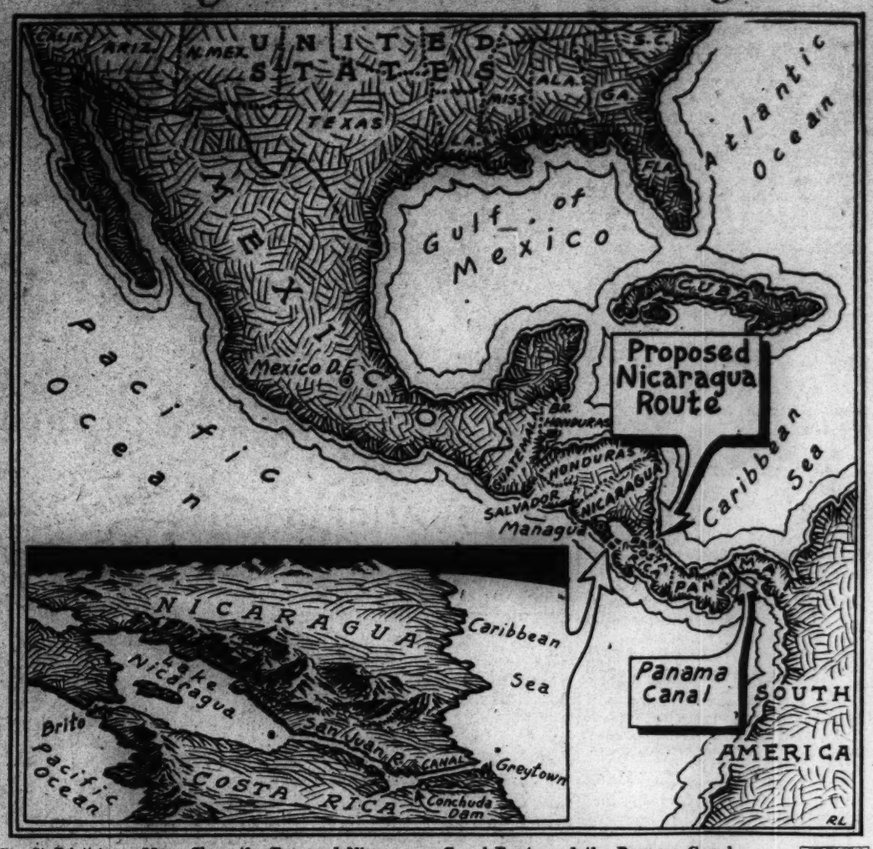
2. State-less persons not covered by previous conventions or agreements who have left German territory after being established therein, and who are proved not to enjoy, in law or in fact, the protection of the German Government.

Rights of Sojourn

Refugees proper, through this convention, are given rights of sojourn and residence and legal standing, while provision is made for the issue of travel documents.

The conference was informed that about 145,000 refugees have left Germany since 1933, of whom 130,000 are Jews. Of the Jews, about 100,000 emigrated overseas and succeeded in establishing themselves; 45,000 of these in Palestine.

Nicaraguan Canal in the News Again



By a Staff Artist

Maps Show the Proposed Nicaraguan Canal Route and the Panama Canal

The Demand for a New Canal Through Nicaragua to Connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans Is Receiving New Impetus in Washington. United States Claims to Sovereignty Over Certain Islands in the Pacific and the Administration's Big-Navy Program All Join to Focus Attention on This Long-Proposed Waterway

Interest Revived in Nicaraguan Canal: Page 3

British Arms Program Approved

Tempo of Diplomacy in Europe Stepped Up to New High

Seek Equilibrium

ROME, March 8 (AP)—The Anglo-Italian conversations began today.

The Earl of Perth, Britain's Ambassador, went to the Chigi Palace late this afternoon to outline with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano agenda for the talks which, even before they began, caused a political crisis in Britain and the resignation of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 8—The tempo of diplomatic activity has increased rapidly, after the lull with which the year opened, and all over the Continent efforts are being made to reach the new equilibrium that is necessitated by, and may perhaps arrest, the swift progress of rearmament.

Britain's decision to negotiate simultaneously with the two dictators, coupled with Reichsführer Hitler's sudden move to bring about the Nazification of Austria is the cause of this diplomatic upheaval, which is particularly noticeable in Central Europe. What the Czechs think of the situation resulting from these events is shown by the declaration of Gen. Ludwig Krejci, chief of the General Staff of the Army, last week about defence; by Premier Milan Hodza's speech also last week in which he pledged determination to defend his country's independence and by Eduard Benes' interview in an English newspaper yesterday in which he explained his attitude toward the German minority.

In other words, though Czechoslovakia has not been moved by the Chamberlain-Eden crisis and Herr Hitler's Austrian offensive to depart from the path of sturdy independence and democracy, it considers that the situation calls for renewed vigilance and unusual frankness. Leaders in other countries are expected to follow the Benes-Hodza example.

Reaction in Hungary

Czechoslovakia's position at the outset of the Anglo-Italian, Anglo-German talks is that in no circumstances does it intend to give Germany a free hand in Central Europe.

All indications are that Prime Minister Chamberlain doesn't either, Especially after his declaration in the House of Commons yesterday that he would fight for the preservation of democracy. The speech had a strongly reassuring effect in Czechoslovakia, Europe's only democracy east of Switzerland. Nevertheless it is evident that President Benes and Premier Hodza are determined to be on the safe side.

The same series of events has had

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

More for Defense Proposed in Paris

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 8

The Cabinet decided today to seek parliamentary approval of a plan pointing toward an eventual extraordinary expenditure of 15,000,000,000 francs (about $487,500,000) for defense during 1938. The ordinary defense budget for 1938 totaled 22,000,000,000 francs.

The program would include reorganization of finance accounts so as to reduce current governmental expenses and strengthen the nation's credit. All funds for national defense, under the law establishing a separate fund for armaments, would be concentrated under supervision of a central committee presided over by the Minister of National Defense and War, Edouard Daladier.

Commons Vote Support for Chamberlain's Defense Plans

More Speed Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 8—In carrying the defense report by the large majority of 347 votes to 133 last night, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was faced by a House of Commons in vastly more accommodating mood than was the case when he met it on Feb. 22 over the resignation of Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary.

The Labor Opposition, it is true, attacked him for what Lee Smith, one of its chief speakers, described as a policy which had brought Britain to the "edge of European war." Liberal criticism, on the other hand, took a basic view sympathetic to the Government arms program. Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, for example, dwelt especially upon measures for increasing the efficiency of the Government's rearmament efforts where anti-aircraft defense measures and food storage are concerned.

From his own followers, Mr. Chamberlain had nothing but support for the rearmament action taken, though uneasiness was evident as to their sufficiency, especially as regards the development of air forces. Winston Churchill here led the criticism. One of his main points was that Britain is not nearly abreast of the program promised, especially where the provision of first line fighting aircraft is concerned, a feature in which Germany has been going ahead at a pace which Mr. Churchill estimated at double that up to the present achieved in this country.

Reich Program Cited

Declaring that "German air power is at least double ours and is being expanded by at least double our rates," Mr. Churchill said Germany was spending £900,000,000 for defense in 1938 as against Britain's £351,000,000. For the last three years the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

New York Urged To Buy Tenements As Aid to Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—Municipal officials were reported to look with favor today upon a plan to have the New York City Housing Authority purchase and rehabilitate old-law tenements as a partial, quick solution to the difficult cheap housing problem here.

Advanced by James Felt, a real estate dealer, the plan provides for the sale of tenements in "chartered" areas at $7,500 each. Upon acquisition of the dilapidated buildings, the Housing Authority would spend an average of $7,500 to remodel each property. Apartments would be rented at $6 a room per month.

The entire operation would be financed by the United States Housing Authority, with the under-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Anglicans Approve Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Church of England has decided to participate in a conference in May in The Netherlands to prepare the way for the information of the proposed World Council of Churches.

The question was discussed at a meeting of the Anglican Church Assembly held in London on Feb. 11, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding. The decision that was reached took the form of a resolution favoring such representation.

This was moved by the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York, who said the Conference would consider a draft constitution for the Council. The Conference would be attended by about 60 delegates. He added that it was most desirable that there should be a recognized means by which those who had special responsibility in the churches should be able to meet together.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he disliked such high-sounding words as "World Council" yet he thought this was a movement which ought to go forward. What was needed at a time like the present was some body representing however loosely what could be called Christian thought and opinion so that it could be made available for the responsible churches.

Intimate Message From Washington

Echoes of the Delanos of Fairhaven and Canton Resound in the U. S. Occupation of Canton and Other Islands

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, March 8

History knits together even our brief American history. They were Yankee sea captains who discovered most of the South Pacific Islands which have so long been marked (Br.) on the map, and are up for re-discovery, occupation, and diplomatic discussion this season, beginning yesterday. They hailed from Nantucket Island, or New Bedford, or Boston, or Salem. Yankees from Bath, Maine—the Sewalls—kept the designation (USA) on Samoa, the only South Sea area where the Stars and Stripes have flown since the early days, and they kept the flag there despite the best efforts of the formidable Hohenzollerns.

Now another New Englander has the major task of securing an amicable agreement with Great Britain over the future possession and co-operative use of many of these islands. He is Ambassador Kennedy, and his first big job at the Court of St. James's comes a bit sooner than he had figured. But Mr. Kennedy was chairman of the Maritime Commission, and when he grew up in South Boston the same salt winds blew in from the harbor that filled the nostrils of earlier urchins. And Mr. Kennedy's summer home at Osterville looks across the Sound to Nantucket Island itself.

Another salt-water Yankee—on the distaff side, that is—is in the White House. President Roosevelt used to spend many boyhood days with his cousins in the fine old houses along the elm-lined streets of Fairhaven. His mother's brother was born in Hong Kong, and a Delano was on one of the first ships that pushed its inquisitive and acquisitive prow into Canton.

Canton Island This Time

But it's Canton Island, not Canton, that is one of the main subjects of international discussion today. Yesterday an American occupation force landed on Canton Island, where a British crew from New Zealand was understood to be established. Already the day before, an American party was planted on Enderbury Island, nearby, and it was probable that the resident crowd of lonely New Zealanders was glad enough to receive visitors, and was prepared to leave the diplomatic aftermath to the far-away governments.

Of course, no responsible person in Washington wants to precipitate an irritating and unnecessary argument with Great Britain at a moment when there are too many irritations in the world. At the same time the United States has two impelling motives for wishing footholds on these islands which dot the South-Central Pacific.

First, American commercial aviation is on the march. Having successfully spanned the Pacific to the China Coast, the wings of commerce are heading irresistibly toward the Antipodes. A British force is also seeking to span the globe by a similar course. There is no valid reason why both should not be there.

There are plenty of islands to go around, and the United States should show the same hospitality when the British get to the Hawaiian Islands as it expects now that it is entering territory that for nearly a century has been assumed to be British. Here there would seem to be plenty of room for bargaining, and Great Britain may be expected to be reluctant to admit any American claims in the Phoenix and Ellice Groups unless the United States is fairly generous about facilities at Hawaii.

Would Make a Long Hop

Unless the American Government does permit Great Britain stepping-stone opportunities at Hawaii, it would be necessary for the British round-the-world route to jump all the way from Christmas Island—1500 miles south of Hawaii—over the 2416 miles from Honolulu to Vancouver. But the Americans are holding on to rights at Hawaii as their trump card, expecting to exchange them not only for recognition in the South Sea Islands, but terminal facilities as well in the British Asiatic possessions.

The second motive for sudden American assertion of rights on these little coral atolls is naval—the connecting links by which the United States could forge a defensive chain barring the road from the Japanese mandated islands to the Panama Canal and, at the same time, could place stepping stones which—joining with British points all the way to Singapore—would make possible an Anglo-American long-range blockade around Japan.

To the naval motive, the British Government probably would find no cause for present disagreement. It is the commercial aviation penetration, oddly, which arouses difficulties. And the naval plan is entirely dependent on the co-operation of the Admiralty.

President Roosevelt, through his secretary, found it necessary yesterday to deny that war plans were at all concerned. This was a diplomatic denial, serving rather to underline the possibilities in war plans, and bringing the point even more forcefully to the attention of Tokyo. Here, evidently, is a third motive. Sudden American interest in the South Seas is of arresting importance to Japan, where South Sea companies and elaborate plans exist, and there is continual and exciting discussion of the commercial and strategic importance of the mandated islands.

So another chapter in American foreign policy has opened; an old chapter it is, too, stemming back to the whalers of Nantucket—reaching unbroken from the Delanos of Fairhaven to the White House Delanos—and not overlooking the Bostonian at the Court of St. James's.

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Big Navy Bill Denounced As Smoke Screen

Foreign Policy Control, Not Defense, Is Seen as Real Aim

President Blamed

'Adventures in Collective Security' Assailed by Minority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—Three members of the Republican minority and one Democrat in the House Naval Affairs Committee made up as much as possible for their numerical impotence in Committee to halt the Administration billion dollar naval expansion program by laying before Congress today a strongly worded charge of a "diplomatic gesture" instead of an honest "national defense measure."

In a formal minority report on the naval bill the group set up as their measuring stick for the arms program the doctrine of "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute to foreign adventures in collective security."

Applying this doctrine to the naval bill they found themselves strongly in opposition on the ground that "the circumstances indicate that the bill originated in the White House for the purpose of putting into the hands of the President the power to implement his foreign policies."

Referring frequently to the "collective quarantine doctrine" which the minority lays at the White House door, the report holds that the existing naval program is adequate for defense, that there is no national defense need for the increase, and that therefore it can be explained only as a deliberate attempt to pave the way for a foreign policy of "quarantine," "collective security" or "parallel action."

Signers of Report

Signing the report directly were Republican Representatives Ralph O. Brewster, of Maine, W. Sterling Cole of New York and Ralph E. Church of Illinois. Concurring with them was Representative Joseph B. Shannon (D) of Missouri, who did not sign the report, having been absent the day the roll call was taken in Committee on the bill.

The original Committee vote on the bill was 20 to three in its favor.

"Disclaimers on the part of the President, the State Department and the sponsors of the extraordinary naval bill cannot change, obscure or blot out the chain of established facts which indicate the foreign policies and diplomatic maneuvers behind the naval message of Jan. 28 and the naval bill itself," the minority declared.

"In September, 1937, the State Department warned American citizens to leave the war zones in China and announced a policy of non-intervention. This policy of evacuation and nonintervention was soon reversed by the President's State Department and a policy of intervention was substituted and pursued. For this statement there is an abundance of official evidence.

European Situation

"The recent startling change in British European policy relieved America for the moment of another European crusade. If a four-power pact emerges from the current conversations between the democracies and the dictatorships, Europe will presumably be pacified for some time to come.

"The issue in Europe still remains in the lap of the gods. America can only wait and see and ponder."

In conclusion the report says:

"This bill authorizes three more battleships when there is no proposal as yet to build three already authorized. This bill limits naval aircraft when the importance of aircraft for defense is increasing with revolutionary rapidity and other nations are spending 10 times what we are for experimentation in aircraft development for defense.

"This bill authorizes the Navy to be used in the practically unlimited discretion of the President 'for world peace and security' and to follow American commerce and travelers even though they may wander at their own sweet will into the heart of a war zone in violation of both international practice and American precedents.

"The bill should give congressional expression to the universal desire for a disarmament conference."

Of All Things . . !

Handle With Care

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An ingenious device is being used by the Great Western Railway here to persuade railroad employees to handle, with extreme care, goods entrusted to them for transit.

It is a jig-saw puzzle. When assembled it shows a small boy examining a battered toy locomotive which he has just extricated from an equally damaged package. His sister, meanwhile, sheds sympathetic tears.

The puzzle bears the inscription: "Wouldn't you be annoyed if your goods arrived damaged?"

About 22,000 of these puzzles have been distributed, and, "as the servants of the Great Western Railway are tender-hearted men, it is believed the appeal will be irresistible."

Spurns Pay as Protest

FORT ERIE, Ont. (AP)—Dr. J. R. Mencke, who resigned when the Council refused to raise his $50 a year salary, is now the payless Mayor of Fort Erie.

"In response to demands of my supporters who think I let them down I'll withdraw my resignation," Dr. Mencke told the Council when it refused to accept his resignation. "However, I will serve for the balance of the year without pay rather than to receive the $50 remuneration."

"I don't care to be Mayor of a City with 6,000 population for $50 a year," he concluded.

Dr. Mencke had asked a raise to $600 a year.

Another Spring Sign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—Spring is just around the corner for the northwest Pacific slope—sailors on the coast guard cutter Onondaga guarantee it.

Commander Frank Higbee reported that his crew recently sighted a herd of fur seals about 40 miles at sea and heading north. The herd is the vanguard of about a million and a half seal which annually make the trek to the breeding grounds in Alaska's Behring sea.

Little is known about the habits of seals, according to Commander Higbee. Each year the herd appears and congregates off the Oregon coast. Then, in early spring begins the leisurely migration accompanied by coast guard vessels which terminates in the icy Behring waters.

"These fur seals are to a mariner what the ground-hog is to a landlubber," Commander Higbee claimed. "Their early appearance, and they are three weeks ahead of schedule this year, indicates an early spring."

In the Boston Section:

Haverhill fears impact of Czechoslovakian treaty.

Kelly, reached in Miami, prepares answers to Dr. Williams' assault charges.

Labor men elated at Dever ruling favoring WPA worker drawing unemployment compensation pay.

First week's drive on water bills by service reduction nets $72,400.

and News from All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Reich Rates Liberal Press As Outmoded and Antiquated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 8—World peace through soft pedalling by the world's press — preferably by converting democratic countries to the totalitarian idea of "freedom of the press" —was urged by Dr. Otto Dietrich, new head of the press section of the Ministry of Propaganda, at a special gathering of diplomats and foreign correspondents here last night.

Dr. Dietrich's address carries special significance just now in view of the fact that Joachim von Ribbentrop leaves tomorrow for London to take formal leave of his ambassadorship there, freeing himself for the work of Foreign Minister. But it is known that he will also discuss a number of important points with English statesmen, chief of which will be English press reactions to events here.

Dr. Dietrich clearly indicated that the so-called "liberalistic press" is to the German view outworn, and antiquated in its conceptions.

Individual vs. Community

Fundamentally he maintained that there is no agreement between the press of democratic and totalitarian states. This, he added is because the press of the democracies is based upon the conception of the individual, which is the basic "mistake" of the liberal epoch. It has, he said, now been replaced by the idea of the community—the National Socialist idea.

"We stand at the point of intersection of two streams of thought and here lies the final source of all difficulties and lack of understanding in all international discussions. With liberalistic ideas one cannot understand National Socialist action."

Developing this idea still further Dr. Dietrich declared that the functions of the liberal and National Socialist press were quite different. One, he said, "exists for the criticism by the individual of the State and its functions"; the other, he said, had "the different duty to indicate to the individual the vital task of the members of the community."

A Major Step to Control

The Third Reich realises the importance of the press in conquering mass opinion. This was the first step along the road to educating the German people in totalitarian ideas in February, 1933, and enabling National Socialism to assume control of all of the country's activities.

The necessity of press control was a conviction with National Socialists before they came to power —one has only to read Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" to see this— and it remains more so today after the success they have achieved here at home. Hitherto, however, they have failed to achieve much with the press of democratic countries, and so they are now willing to reach an agreement with them. But few here would say that this means that the National Socialists are yielding any of their principles in this matter.

Hands-Off on Press

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Assurances that the British Government would make no attempt to interfere with freedom of the press during the forthcoming Anglo-German conversations were accompanied in the House of Commons yesterday by a "reminder of the heavy responsibilities of the press in international affairs."

The new Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. A. Butler, gave the assurances—and the "reminder" —in response to Laborite questions.

He denied knowledge of reports that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler had stipulated to Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, that the talks could not begin if they were "subject to advance press comment" in England.

Hoover and Hitler Cover World Tangle In 45-Minute Talk

BERLIN, March 8 (AP)—Former President Hoover and Reichsführer Hitler covered "the entire international situation" in a 45-minute conversation today in the Chancellery.

Mr. Hoover was accompanied by United States Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson. At Herr Hitler's side was Paul Schmidt, interpreter.

Mr. Wilson arranged a luncheon for the former President after the audience. The Carl Schurz Society will hold a reception in his honor tonight.

Tomorrow Mr. Hoover will be entertained by Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Herr Hitler's Chief Aide, at the Goering Forest estate, Karin Hall, outside Berlin.

Mr. Hoover arrived here yesterday from Czechoslovakia on a tour of Europe and will remain until tomorrow.

U. S. to Train Officers For Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—A program for training young officers for the American Merchant Marine was announced today by Emory S. Land, new Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Two classes of trainees, cadet officers and cadets, will be placed on Government owned or subsidised merchant ships in addition to the vessels' regular officers and crew.

Cadet officers will be selected from among graduates of the United States Naval Academy, the Coast Guard Academy, and the State nautical schools of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and California.

Applicants for cadet positions need not have had formal training. They must be between 18 and 23 years old.

Cadet officers will receive $75 a month and maintenance during a one year training period. Cadets will receive $50 and maintenance. They will be quartered with the ship's officers.

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'Unroll That Map . . .'

By a Staff Artist

Changes Since the World War Transform Old Geographies

The Map, With Its Arrows, Indicates the States in the Little Entente, Balkan Entente and Baltic Entente, Their Rise and Their Place in the Changing Trends in Europe Have Filled Pages of History Which Is Still in the Making

Europe: As Today's Map Maker Sees It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—William Pitt, Jr., made a big mistake when he coined the phrase "Roll up that map (of Europe)! It won't be wanted these 10 years."

The fact is no one has ever looked at a map of Europe since he said it, which he did in 1805, after Napoleon's victory at Austerlitz. Maybe that's one reason the map of Europe is in such a mess.

Anyway, if you think it isn't, you are hereby challenged to say what, and/or where are the following: The Balkan States, the Baltic ditto, Central Europe, the Balkan Entente, the Little Entente, the Danubian countries, the Danube Basin, the Succession States. Anybody getting full marks is offered a trip round the world (at his own expense).

Among those whose money will undoubtedly stay in their pockets are those who said to the writer when he announced his intention of visiting the Baltic States, "Is it safe? Won't you be captured by brigands?" When it was suggested that perhaps the speaker was thinking of the Balkans, and that even then he was 20 years out of date, the reply was, "Aren't they the same?"

It is difficult to decide which of the two regions would consider itself the more insulted.

But let's unroll that map. Are you ready? Now, which are the Baltic States and the Balkan States?

Judging purely on the evidence of the map there are eight Baltic States: Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Germany, . . . Well, and if you want to be geographically literal, you will also have to include Soviet Russia.

Map All Wrong

But in any case the map's all wrong, because the countries generally called the Baltic States are only three—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania—which form the Baltic Entente. Sometimes Poland and Finland are included as Baltic States too, but not very often.

Now the Balkans: Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria.

Did any one say: "You've left out one there, too?"

Well, if anyone did, he's wrong because, geographically speaking Rumania isn't actually in the Balkans. At least that's what Rumania used to say most emphatically before the World War.

But today Rumania is a member of the Balkan Entente, and Bulgaria and Albania aren't. So you see, you can pay your money and take your choice. My own guess, which I claim is just as good as yours, is that before the War the Balkans weren't quite "Upper Ten." There were too many public enemies No. 1 about. Today, on the contrary, the Balkan countries are as good as gold. Not only have most of the brigands turned respectable, but politically the Balkans are now one of the quietest parts of Europe.

Geographical Nuisance

However, to return to Rumania: Rumania really is a geographical nuisance. Not content with being in the Balkan Entente and out of the Balkans, it is also in the Little Entente, and in the Danubian countries. I'm never quite certain whether it is also in Central Europe, or even, (speaking politically and not geographically) in the Danube Basin, but it is certainly one of the Succession States because it has inherited part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. And whether or not the map says it's a state of Eastern Europe, its political affiliations are all with Central and Western Europe.

Czechoslovakia, of course, is easy. It's obviously (a) a Succession State, (b) in Central Europe, (c) one of the Danubian countries. But is Czechoslovakia in the Danube Basin?

Part of it is—all the way from Bratislava to Komarom, its frontier with Hungary marches along the Danube. Prague, however, is on the Vltava, which you probably call Moldau. The Vltava flows not into the Danube but into the Elbe, and the Elbe flows into the North Sea instead of into the Black Sea. In fact, the greater part of the most important half of Czechoslovakia is outside the Danube Basin. So, once again, you can pay your money and take your choice.

Sometimes In or Out

Still, when Monitor writers talk about the countries of the Danube Basin, you may be pretty certain Czechoslovakia is included. So are Hungary, Austria, and Yugoslavia. Rumania and Bulgaria, you'll have to decide about for yourselves from the context. Sometimes they're in, and sometimes they're out. But you are quite safe in regarding both of them as Danubian countries. Germany, though geographically entitled to be in, is politically out, both of the Danubian countries and the Danube Basin.

Germany, funnily enough, is usually, but by no means always, outside Central Europe, too. The Central European countries, unless there's good reason to think otherwise, are generally the Little Entente—that's to say, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania—Hungary, Austria. Sometimes you can add Poland. But not Italy.

In case this should seem too easy, please remind yourself that the phrase "Central Powers" almost always refers to Germany and Austria-Hungary in the days of the World War. When it is used of the present day (as it is sometimes), it probably means Germany and Italy plus any other countries indicated by the context.

Mittel Europa

Owing to the War, the modern idea of Central Europe is quite different from the pre-War idea of Mittel Europa put forward by various German writers during the past 150 years. Mittel Europa was to have been a German-controlled federation incorporating Germany itself and the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, with the addition of Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and even the Scandinavian States. It is now being talked of again but in a different form, as a kind of Central European economic league.

If the new Mittel Europa ever comes to anything it will probably consist of the three Little Entente States plus Austria and Hungary. Germany, by the way, is by no means enamoured of the new Mittel Europa. Itay, on the other hand, views it with considerable favor and is even trying to give the idea a surreptitious boost when its partner in the Berlin-Rome axis isn't looking.

Here we are, then, at the end of our list except for the Succession States. Properly speaking, these are the political heirs to the pre-War Austria-Hungary. In addition to Austria and Hungary themselves, the three States of the Little Entente, as well as Poland and Italy, have all taken over bits of the old Hapsburg Empire and are therefore entitled to be called Succession States. In practice, however, it is generally safe to leave out the last two.

And now, I dare say, you'll agree that William Pitt (Jr.) made a mistake. You may even be tempted to ask whether it was really Austerlitz that made him want the map of Europe rolled up, or whether somebody had been trying to teach him 19th century European geography!

A. Godfrey Lias

Spain: A Plea for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An appeal to leaders of Christian Churches in Great Britain to "pray, to plead and to work" for an early peace in Spain has been made by the Peace Committee of the Society of Friends here.

"The bombing of open towns has accentuated the evil of the war in Spain," the appeal says. "The wickedness of all these killings stifles the spirit of God in the killers and clouds it in the minds of those in all lands who feel helpless to stop it.

"Although the war has gone on for 18 months, public opinion in our own and other countries seems to be taking it for granted that it must go on indefinitely, till one side or other is victorious. Many people believe that the victory of one side or the other is necessary for the realisation of their ideals. Slowly but surely the world becomes accustomed to the destruction of culture, the murder of children. Victory is sought at any price, however evil. War appears to become worth while.

"But," it is added, "what will Spain be like after any victory? Neither Christianity nor democracy nor liberty can be defended by the massacre of thousands of human beings and the desolation of the country. The successful prosecution of war involves the subordination of Christian principle, of liberty and democratic initiative to an efficient war machine.

"Christ showed another way," the appeal declares. "Let an armistice be agreed upon without delay, and the force of reason and the spirit of Christ and of liberty can begin to operate again. This may involve the subjection of some to conditions they dislike but the alternative of continued war is far worse.

"We call on all men of goodwill to pray, to plead and to work for an early peace, and to live in the spirit that knows no hatred and from which peace will grow."

One Man's Family Typifies Kansas

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

From the Danube to Dixie
Seventh of Nine Articles

CHICAGO—Thank you, Kansas! You must have known one of your children was coming back after a long absence, for you met him with a smile. To be sure, you didn't make your flowers bloom nor your birds sing, but in the middle of winter I couldn't expect that. You covered your hills with sunshine and put candles in your windows, which was all I wanted.

I went to Kansas just to be home again and see the folks. I have lots of folks. Our principal luxury is grand and impressive names. Sociologists would tag us as "middle class," even "lower middle class," perhaps. But my folks have no use for sociologists. You couldn't make us believe we are middle class. Out there we're all first class. Of course, such an idea is poetry; but there's nothing good in life that's not poetic. That's what Kansas, and particularly our Smith County, means.

One of my relatives is a milk producer; another is a milk distributor. Two of the folks are school teachers; another relative is a brakeman on the railroad; one the owner of a small town grocery store; one an accountant in a railroad office; there are three "Y" secretaries, two foreign missionaries, two preachers, and a "newsboy." The star of the family has a high post in the advertising department of a famous chain of newspapers. We appraise him, however, not by his success, but by the cheer and friendliness he radiates. We like to be with him because he has remained as completely Kansan as when he delivered telegrams for the Western Union.

Laughs Way Through Difficulties

My son, Jordan, a senior in college, accompanied me on my trip west, and our first stop was at Kansas City. We were met at the fine Union Station by Cousin Joseph in an antiquated car. He is the newsboy, though I suppose I shouldn't say boy, since he's a grandfather. He has a good route, and starts out every morning at 4, as well as every afternoon at 3, to deliver his papers. He was educated to be a lawyer, but something went wrong and he knocked about for quite a while trying many things before resorting to paper carrying.

He greeted us with a robust laugh, which was repeated many times during the day. This was one of the most cheerful visits son and I ever made. Joseph laughs his way through difficulties—not foolishly but bravely.

Our cousin has a house of his own. They rent out the upper story, but have plenty of room for themselves down stairs. We arrived in time for breakfast, which was a sumptuous affair. It had been prepared by a "hired woman" who assists Rachael, Joseph's wife, in the housework. This "newsboy" is the only one of all our folks who has "hired help."

There were five of us at that early banquet, Rachael, Joseph, Helen, son and I. Helen, who sat in a reclining chair, was fed by her mother. She is a "shut-in," and for two decades has not been able to move except as her family wheel or carry her. Twenty years that family has been playing the game of "making Helen happy," and with marvelous success. These are the most cheerful people among our relatives. Every one of us has been inspired by them. They take Helen with them on excursions, picnics, trips down town, and to church.

Proud of Kansas City

After breakfast, we five spent much of the morning seeing Kansas City together, and Helen was the guide. She directed her father where to drive, and pointed out the sights to us. Our hosts were all very proud of their town. Due to some wonderful lure, they feel that the superb art gallery, the golf course, the splendid avenues, new suburbs and all the glowing Christmas trees belonged to them. They were showing off their place.

Joseph has helped his recently married son get started in a new work and new home. He contributes to his church. He also enables Helen to read and write all she wishes and to co-operate actively in various groups of "shut-ins." Among other things, she is writing a book about birds. Neighbors needing a lift come to Joseph for advice. Sometimes he helps them obtain modest loans so as to get a better start. "You've got to have credit to do that!" he remarked. That is another one of his noble games, playing at being a capitalist.

Joseph looks back over happy years, wastes no time in envy or bitterness and is thankful that life has brought him so much. And I thank Kansas for producing a neighborly society in which a paper carrier with handicaps can so superbly feel that he "belongs."

Joseph, after delivering his evening papers, took us over to Uncle Nehemiah and Aunt Jemimah's, where we spent the night. They are our real "old timers" and went to Kansas in covered wagons. They showed us ancient family portraits and told us how a colony of our freedom-loving ancestors settled a lonely township in Smith County.

The "Gibraltar" of the Family

The colony gave one piece of land for education, and on it a sod school was built. Another piece was dedicated to religion and on it rose a sod church. Our Uncle Alexander who led our family to Smith County donated the pulpit, and it still exists, though in another church. Uncle Nehemiah later went to Massachusetts as a preacher, then something happened and he came back to Kansas to get strong. I remember, though, that he was never downcast or despondent. He had an indomitable faith that kept him ever serene and hopeful.

Of his three sons, two are missionaries and one a preacher—all noble men. Uncle Nehemiah, almost four-score years and ten, is still the Gibraltar of our family. I think he never in all his life complained to any man or asked any one for help. Even in his frailty he didn't lean on people. Others leaned on him and still go to him for aid. He has not lost one tittle of his faith that Americans can be brothers.

Topeka, the capital of Kansas, brought back precious memories to me for it has one of the State's many excellent colleges, Washburn, and there I had spent joyful years of glowing hope.

Washburn, generally speaking, brought me only joys, chief of which was the girl who became my wife.

Not much has happened to Topeka during the three decades since I left it, except that it has become a better city. It is a quiet, peaceful town, a beautiful place to dwell in. All my classmates have "done well." Almost everybody lives well in Topeka. There are superb trees, spreading gothic arches over all the streets, fine green lawns, excellent schools, pleasant drives, spacious parks, attractive houses of all sizes and not much turmoil or bustle. Topeka is a daily demonstration of how well people may live without exploiting anybody.

Wichita is a more aggressive city, with a swing, a flair, and faith. It does things, and loves to boast about it. It is constantly making plans and realizing them. It throbs with the spirit of promotion, much of which is sound and for the common good. It has more water than most Kansas towns, parks, camping grounds, two colleges, superb high schools, a grand airport, and model residential areas. A family in Wichita with a salary of $100 a month may live in a pleasant home in an attractive quarter. The homes for the $200 and $300 a month people are better, of course, but there are no barriers between the various sections. All Wichita is one; it is moved by a buoyant spirit of enterprise, inspired by high civic ideals and greatly interested in the welfare of its youth.

As the city moves out over the plains, it is not haphazard sprawling, but progress according to plan and is directed by a conscious striving after beauty. In most parts of the world's five continents, agriculturists live in backward, shabby settlements. Wichita is an inspiring example of how splendid a city of men and women of an agricultural area can build.

Not Out of the Way

My Wichita sister and her husband took me over to Eldorado for my last stop, where we were guests of my youngest sister and her husband, as well as of their two little daughters. Eldorado is a "small town." It's out in the country, surrounded by grain fields. Yet it is not out of the world.

On receiving his M. A., my brother-in-law began teaching in a little college that couldn't meet its obligations. He had to leave. Then he took an industrial position that didn't weather the crisis. Losing his job, he lost his home and for a while worked bravely at every sort of job, until he got a post as teacher in Eldorado. These lean years were a period of discouragement, during which the little family began to wonder if it really "belonged." Now they know they do. Their new home is just as pleasant as it would be in Cleveland or Boston or Nashville.

All national currents flow past their door, excellent roads lead quickly to all great centers; they have genial friends and a good community to build into. Even a small town is on all of America's cross roads, and not left out of anything. It has no boundaries; because all its streets go to the ends of the republic. In Eldorado, too, one is in the heart of America. Kansas has made admirable small towns.

A Society of Good Homes

A century ago noble men and women braved hardships and came out to these prairies to build a society of good homes. Their work has borne abundant fruit. The state they founded is filled with loyal families, helping one another as true neighbors.

From Eldorado we hurried to the tiny village of Augusta to catch our train back to Chicago. We had 20 minutes to spare, so went into a cafeteria for lunch. A vivacious waitress served us an excellent menu for 35 cents. "This is a good place," I remarked. "I'll say it is," she retorted. "It's mine. One of my sisters is cook; the other is cashier. I bet you can't beat it any place in Kansas!"

"Why only in Kansas?" I suggested.

She was puzzled a minute, then retorted, "You're kiddin' me, ain't you!" She had been very much in earnest, so was a little pained to think I might have laughed at her dream of little Augusta giving Kansas its best cafeteria.

"Oh, no!" I protested. "I'm a Kansan, myself, and thought the best in Kansas must be the best in America!"

"I'm not so ambitious," answered the girl as we rushed away. "To be the best in Kansas is good enough for me!"

I think that would be pretty good.

Britain to Aid Leaseholders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A measure to protect leaseholders of small properties against unreasonable exactions from speculators is before the House of Commons and has made such progress toward the Statute Book, unopposed, that it is now regarded as practically assured of passage.

It is intended to put a stop to what all the political parties recognize as an unfair practice of forcing cottage leaseholders to surrender their homes at less than their value to speculators who buy up such property for this purpose.

The measure has been introduced by Mr. Walter Frank Higgs, Conservative M. P. for West Birmingham, who quoted a number of cases where workers, especially coal miners in South Wales, have been compelled to part with their homes owing to undue insistence by speculators upon the fulfillment of lease conditions which ought never to have been made.

Sir Donald Somervell, Attorney General, approved the bill on behalf of the Government. He had had correspondence, he said, showing how widespread were the difficulties the bill sought to remedy and how grave were some of the cases in which threats or pressure had been used.

The bill gives the leaseholder of property of small value the right of appeal to an independent tribunal in cases where the owner is pressing for the enforcement of conditions claimed to be oppressive. The tribunal is to be empowered to revise the original contracts on which the landlord relies.

Pending the hearing of such an appeal, legal proceedings against the applicant are to be automatically suspended.

'Little Men' Call Convention in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 8—The new Safeguard Our Savings League hopes to take up the 'little man's" cause where the President's small business conference left off, J. D. Rosenberg of Philadelphia, President of the new group, announced here today.

Mr. Rosenberg, a retired Cleveland attorney and author, has hired the Atlantic City Convention Hall for July 5, 6, and 7, and hopes non-profit, nonpartisan groups throughout the Country will send delegates then "to uphold constitutional democracy."

The platform, he said, will demand Federal economy and budget-balancing, repeal of the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes, and abandonment of the wage-hour bill, and of Government efforts to correct economic conditions through price control. The Government will be asked to "establish and police" a set of rules protecting the working rights of individuals, management, capital, and labor, he added.

Headquarters of the League are in Philadelphia.

Compromise Plan Hinted On Mexican Oil Wages

MEXICO, D. F., March 8 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports last night said President Cardenas had proposed a compromise between the Government and foreign oil companies over an arbitral award raising wages of 18,000 workers.

Well-informed sources said the President had advanced his proposal to representatives of 17 American and British companies who conferred with him after the noon deadline passed without their compliance with the award.

The compromise was said to include a suggestion that the Government authorize price increases in the domestic market to cover the difference between concessions they offered the workers and the terms imposed by the award.

While the conference was under way the Labor Board filed attachment proceedings against bank accounts of the companies to cover wages awarded the workers during a 12-day strike last spring. The amount was about 900,000 pesos ($321,000). The Mexican Supreme Court last week upheld the arbitral award which granted the workers increased wages and other benefits variously estimated at between $7,200,000 and $12,000,000 annually. The companies notified the workers Saturday that compliance "exceeded economic possibilities."

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Nicaraguan Canal: Drive Renewed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—The Administration's great naval expansion bill is carrying along logically in its wake revived interest in the subject of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal to supplement the facilities already available at Panama to both commercial and naval vessels.

How seriously the plan, long discussed but never pressed beyond the exploratory stage, will be carried this time is not altogether clear. Interest is largely centered in Navy and War Departments. The only Department to express itself officially on the subject so far has been the commerce department. And this expression has been entirely negative on the ground that the Panama Canal is sufficient to meet the needs of commercial shipping.

But the Navy generally looks upon the Nicaraguan Canal as an extremely desirable companion piece to the bigger U. S. Navy which is building. Representative Edward V. Izak (D) of California, in whose district the great San Diego naval base is located, has introduced a new bill in the House which is now pending before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Reports Are Asked

The State, War and Navy Departments have been asked by the Committee for reports on the bill. As yet none of these three have yet filed their reports. The State Department has not disclosed whether or not it has opened diplomatic negotiations with Costa Rica and Honduras, two neighboring nations having a direct interest in the canal in view of riparian and coastal rights which might be affected. Recent reports from the capitals of these states suggest that some discussions are in the air.

The question involved is entirely one of the future and has no bearing on the immediate Pacific situation other than that decision to construct the canal would be an evidence of a decision by the United States to strengthen its naval and military position in the Pacific. The report of the U. S. Army engineers on the canal published in 1932 estimated that it would take at least 10 years to build the canal and that two or three years more should be allowed to conclude the preliminary diplomatic arrangements. They estimated that the canal probably would not be opened for traffic until 15 years after the final decision to undertake its construction had been reached.

Navy Is Interested

The Navy is interested in the project for several reasons. Possession of a second canal would reduce by half the danger of loosing a water connection between the Atlantic and Pacific in time of war. It would make the transit of the isthmus by the fleet much faster. And construction with wider locks than those at Panama would raise the size limit which the Panama locks now imposes on construction of warships. Soner or later the Navy feels that wider locks must be available.

Linked with the revived interest in the canal is consideration in naval circles also of the desirability of obtaining new naval bases along the western coast of Central America. Purchase of the Gallapagos Islands, which lie about 900 miles southwest of the western mouth of the proposed new canal, is also under consideration. The possibility has in previous years been discussed with Ecuador, which owns the islands.

This aspect of naval expansion is viewed in informed quarters as being equally important with acquisition of the small islands in the mid-Pacific which is now under consideration with the British Government.

Survey Is Made

The Nicaraguan Canal was exhaustively surveyed by the Army engineers between 1929 and 1931 following which a special report was prepared and made public in which the project was found to be entirely feasible. The cost estimated at that time was $722,000,000, and the annual cost of maintenance $10,800,000. The canal would be 172.8 miles long, it would have two sets of locks, one near each end. The lock chamber would be 125 feet wide and 1,200 feet long as compared to the existing Panama Canal locks of 110 feet wide and 1,000 feet long.

To give the Panama Canal a third set of locks of the size proposed for the new canal could be done at a cost of $140,000,000, the same report estimated. And it held that to make a sea level canal at Panama would cost " a billion dollars or more."

'Golden' Ferries on New Course

By Pacificus

Building of San Francisco's big bridges has brought changes not only to the Golden Gate, but to a region as far away as Puget Sound. For some of the ferryboats which used to ply San Francisco Bay, and which are no longer needed since the bridges have been opened, now are churning the waters around Seattle, Wash.

Regret at Parting

The change from ferries to bridges has brought a transformation in the daily experience of many inhabitants of the San Francisco Bay area. For the most part, the change is welcome. It means a saving of time, greater convenience, and the thrill that comes with progress. It has made the fogs that infest the Bay less of an obstacle to traffic. Yet it is not surprising that many a San Franciscan watches with a sigh as the ferries gradually depart.

One of these "believers in ferries" recently wrote: "The lights and shadows, the smooth waters and rough, the fogs that draw their curtains close and isolate the cautiously-creeping boat from all its fellows, and the dry north wind that sweeps all softening mists away and brings out all the surrounding shores into sharp-cut outline like a newly-minted coin, the color of winter sunsets and moonlight on rustling summer waters, the great liners and battleships, the tramp steamers and fishing boats, the bustling little tugs and the barges—we know and love them all and do not wish to part from them. It would not seem like San Francisco Bay without the ferries."

It is no wonder that, bridges or no bridges, San Franciscans cling affectionately to the boats that have served them well.

Change in Name

Yet they already have had to part with some of them. The Golden Bear, the Golden State, the Golden Age are already in Puget Sound, serving a new clientele in a new setting. They even have new names. It would hardly have been appropriate to keep the "Golden" series of names when they are now so many miles away from the Golden Gate and the Golden State. The new names are appropriate to their new location as the old were to the old. Good Northwest Indian names they are. The Golden Bear is the Chetzemoka; the Golden State is the Kehloken; the Golden Age is the Klahanie. They have been remodeled, as well as renamed and gradually are fitting into their new environment.

Trip of Adventure

The trip of the ferries north by sea was full of adventure. The Golden Bear, especially, had a thrilling voyage. A gale off the Oregon coast parted her tow line and set her adrift in stormy waters. The Golden State had to dodge into ports to avoid the worst blows. Ferries are not built to stand the buffets of the broad Pacific. But eventually the "Golden" boats reached their new destination, and are plowing more placid waters in the vicinity of Port Townsend, Port Angeles, Port Ludlow, Bremerton, Vashon Island and Whidby Island.

Now Seattle, like San Francisco, is beginning to talk of bridges, notably of one to Mercer Island. But it will be a long time before bridges can supplant ferries on Puget Sound.

Lehman Denies Relief Request

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—Cross currents of State and City fiscal affairs today had placed the problem of financing unemployment relief squarely back on the doorsteps of City Hall with a letter by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia that it was up to the five Boroughs to fund their jobless aid.

New York City has the power, if it wishes to exert it—powers very nearly as broad as those of the State itself—to levy new taxes, the Governor said, and he indicated it could expect from him no aid in recovering more than it now receives from the 3 per cent levy on the gross revenue of public utilities, which Mayor La Guardia had urged in a letter of March 5.

Instead of looking for more State aid, the La Guardia Administration should be more diligent in collecting taxes it has already imposed, Governor Lehman declares, recalling that only a week ago Joseph D. McGoldrick, City Comptroller, said records indicated there was outstanding as of Jan. 31, 1938, taxes to the amount of $20,000,000, and that of this it was conservatively estimated that $5,000,000 could be collected from the sales tax alone, and that an additional $5,000,000 could be had from other taxes.

City Told to Get Busy

"Do you think, Mr. Mayor," the Governor continued, "that when your own Comptroller has certified to the possibility of collecting from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000 in added revenues through the expenditure of a little additional effort and money, that this shoud be the first order of city business?

"You have always had the power to include within your budget any amount that was necessary to collect taxes. Nonetheless, I advised Comptroller McGoldrick last Saturday, in response to his request, that I believe the Legislature, in order to be helpful to the City in the present situation, would, for the purpose of bringing in all collectible revenues, permit him to charge against the emergency relief taxes a sum up to $500,000 over and above what is now being spent by the City. This should, if the Comptroller is correct, produce the additional money that is needed."

State Has Been Generous

Governor Lehman agreed that the relief situation was "the most pressing and difficult problem facing the American people today. New York City, however, is not unique in its difficulties," he continued. "Its difficulties are paralleled in the Federal Government, in the State Government, and in almost every municipality. The problems of many cities, counties, and towns of this State are at least as great as those of New York City. . . .

"Of all the great amount of money which the State has spent to help its communities carry their relief load, at least 70 per cent has gone to the City of New York."

Meanwhile, New York City is proceeding with a week-to-week program of relief financing, the Board of Estimate having yesterday authorized an appropriation for only the second week of March, amounting to $2,445,887. This was voted when the Board had before it figures from Mr. McGoldrick, to the effect that the City already was beyond its means of financing relief.

Kansas City Vote Today Mere Shell

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8 (AP)—The first election here since the vote fraud scandals of 1936 was held in Kansas City today at a cost of $60,000—and everyone knew the result before a vote was cast.

The T. J. Pendergast Democratic ticket and a slate of coalitionists (Republicans and independent Democrats) will emerge the winners of today's primary, because two tickets must be chosen, and those are the only two on the ballot. The runoff election will be March 29.

The Pendergast organization worked hard to roll up a big vote for its ticket of at least 90,000 as a show of strength. Today's election was supervised by a new bi-partisan Election Board named by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, a Democrat. Governor Stark's Board appointments were criticized by Mr. Pendergast.

The Governor urged the Board to guard against a repetition of the "ghost" voting and ballot box stuffing at the 1936 election, which to date has resulted in conviction of 56 election workers. Four others pleaded guilty, 20 pleaded no defense, and more than 100 remain to be tried.

Three-fourths of Kansas City's 460 precincts remain to be investigated.

Bruno Nicoli, Democratic Judge, and Frank G. Fellers, Republican Judge, entered yesterday's guilty pleas.

No defense pleas were entered by Margaret Jewell, Democratic Judge; Nina Ruth Fellers, Republican Judge; Louise Francis Stroub Democratic Clerk; and Dorothy Brown, Republican Clerk.

Judge Merrill E. Otis deferred sentence until March 28.

Kennedy Presents Envoy Credentials To King George VI

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, presented his credentials today to King George VI at Buckingham Palace.

Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, was present at the audience, to which the Ambassador, wearing formal evening dress, drove in semi-state in a landau provided by the Palace.

He was conducted up the grand staircase to the audience chamber between files of Yeomen of the Guard.

King George wore the full dress uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet.

Explaining How Congress Works

© Harris & Ewing

Sultan of Muscat and Oman — **Vice-President Garner**

The Sultan, Who Rules a Mohammedan State of About 500,000 People in the Southeast Corner of Arabia, Learned a Lot About Government in the New World When He Visited the United States Congress Recently. All the Inner Workings of That Legislative Body Were Explained by Mr. Garner, Admittedly an Expert on Such Matters

Canadian Gold Lags Behind Base Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canadian base metal production in 1937 exceeded the value of gold production for the first time in several years, reaching the record figure of $167,869,000.

Value of copper output was $69,934,000, nickel, $58,509,000; lead, $21,439,000, and zinc, $17,987,000, according to a recent report of the Department of mines and Resources.

These four metals contributed more than 37 per cent of the total value of mineral output for the year.

Ability Has No Retiring Age

Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth? Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The fifth follows.

By Harry V. Reff

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"As far as mental ability is concerned, there need be no 'retiring age,'" writes Dr. Irving Lorge of Columbia University. "The probabilities are that the older a person becomes, the more valuable he becomes. He possesses the same mental power he had in his young manhood plus his wealth of experience and knowledge of his particular job. These are things that no youngster, however brilliant, can pick up. For the same reason, there is a very definite value to the idea of 'elder statesmen' in politics and business.

"As the years advance, we should with quiet confidence allow ourselves a little greater handicap for time; but, as far as mental power is concerned, I believe we can now be assured that we need not allow ourselves any handicap at all."

When some new problem involving finance and banking comes before the United States Senate, great respect is paid to the opinion of Senator Carter Glass, who has just been accorded national honors on reaching 80. Some may disagree with his analysis of the workability of some plan but all concede him to be one of the keenest thinkers of the Senate.

Some strongly partisan disputes are taking place about moves of the Washington Administration to enlarge the Supreme Court with younger justices, yet there are few, if any, who do not esteem the experienced judgment of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes. Case after case, each involving many ramifications, technicalities and legalities, come before the "elder statesmen" of the Supreme Court. To young men or those not trained in the law, some of these intricate cases may well seem almost hopelessly imponderable, but to the developed thinkers on that bench no difficult process of analysis is felt.

As we ponder learning ability, we come to the inescapable conclusion that the judging consciousness of advanced experience is replete with power. Instances come to thought of many young men who gave the world great gifts—Luther, Newton, Einstein, Jefferson, Watt and many others. While we judge some of these from early accomplishments, progressive ability is to be noted. There was no decrease with age in their respective powers to learn, to think, but, instead, a growth commensurate with their experience.

Failure to think through mere statements sometimes leads to erroneous conclusions. The appointment of young men as presidents of several large universities has given the impression to many that older men are not qualified to assume such posts and this feeling has tended to disparage the worth of men of advanced experience.

Young College Presidents

Reference to the records reveals that Charles W. Eliot headed Harvard at 35 years of age, Andrew D. White was president of Cornell at 35, William R. Harper took charge of Chicago at 35 and Nicholas Murray Butler led Columbia at 39. These men grew with their universities, attaining greater and greater mental stature with the years, and such successes have inspired some later selections of young men with vision and a determination to grow.

Ability to think intelligently is based largely on experience, we learn, when we reflect about this mental accomplishment. Human beings are prone to finitise their powers because of failure to realize their origin. Biologists search for the source of thinking in cellular activity but as John Burroughs declared, "no cell analysis will give the secret . . ." But we do know that experience—study and observation, successes and defeats—builds a judging consciousness of merit and one which gains clarity and vitality with its increase of knowledge. Naturally, the intellectual powers of men and women should develop continuously.

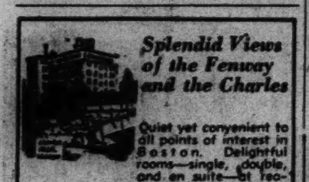
The kind of maturity for a giver to have in this progressing world is that of greater and greater "readiness for action or development." Successful human organization to utilize the beneficence which is now being so astonishingly released to mankind can be attained only by people who are awake to the new demands upon their intelligence and spirit of brotherhood.

Our educators are slowly forming a new concept of education—one whose academic part is only the seed, so to speak, of an education which can never end if men and women are to be worthy of their opportunities to live progressively.

As problems are met in the attitude of giving, man gains a greater and greater maturity—and one more and more youthful in its vitality.

Zogu Sisters in New York

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—A visit to City Hall today was on the program of the three Princesses Zogu, sisters of King Zog of Albania. Mayor La Guardia delegated his Secretary, Stanley Howe, to greet them.



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Within walking distance to The Mother Church

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At these hotels both hot and cold ocean water, as well as fresh, is piped to your tub. Restricted clientele. Christian Science Church in our block.

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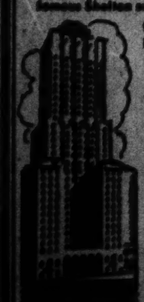
NEW YORK
The Next Stop?

If New York is your next stop, you'll want to know about The Shelton Hotel.

The Shelton provides its guests with "added attractions", at no added cost, among them are the famous Shelton swimming pool, gymnasium, library and solarium.

Furthermore, The Shelton is in the Grand Central zone, considered the best location in New York.

RATES $3 per day single



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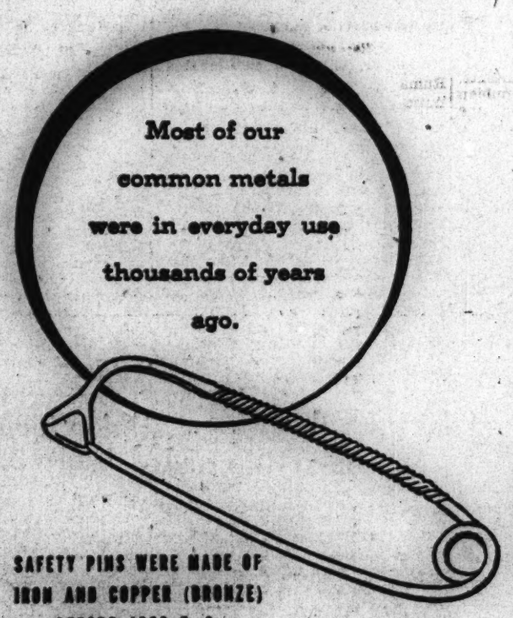
ALUMINUM

IS CHEAP BECAUSE IT WAS DEVELOPED

THE AMERICAN WAY


Most of our common metals were in everyday use thousands of years ago.
SAFETY PINS WERE MADE OF IRON AND COPPER (BRONZE) BEFORE 1000 B. C.
ALUMINUM
1 POUND
In only fifty years, aluminum has been made so plentiful and cheap that it can work side by side with other metals.

FACTS ABOUT ALUMINUM INTEREST EVERYBODY

The American way is to create something useful to everyone and make a lot of it, getting the price down so low that everyone can buy. Working that way, an industry can't help growing.

If we had been satisfied to make only a little aluminum, its price might still be several dollars a pound instead of 20 cents.

In fifty years, starting from scratch, aluminum has been made a common metal of everyday usefulness—right up alongside other metals, which had a head start of thousands of years.

The reason for this rapid growth has been the freedom of incentive which is the birthright and challenge of American industry. In this instance it has been accomplished in spite of the difficulties of getting aluminum out of its ore in a country where the raw materials and the electric power needed for the process are very widely separated.

Research, development and constructive salesmanship have played their part in making the United States the greatest peace-time consumer of aluminum in the world.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

nature MADE ALUMINUM *LIGHT*
BUT *man* HAS MADE IT *CHEAP*
AND *PLENTIFUL* AND *STRONG*

ALCOA ALUMINUM

Nation Warned to Conserve Phosphates

(Continued from Page 1)

phosphorus is used for smoke screens and incendiary shells. Use of phosphates to stimulate legumes as a source of farm nitrogen, reduces the demand for nitrates and releases them for war uses.

"Phosphorus is the backbone of civilization," says the TVA annual report. "Civilized life has taken many forms and doubtless will take new forms that we do not now anticipate. At present, we may be passing out of the coal-and-steel age into the electricity-and-alloy age, but we can never pass out of the age of phosphorus until we abandon civilization itself."

Signs of Deficiency

With the rise of city life, phosphates which in a non-eroding purely farming community returned to the soil, begin to be lost. Consumption of phosphates in the cities, ultimately to be lost, and in soil that is washed away into the sea, is constantly cutting down the available supply more than direct use is doing.

When animals and crops lack phosphorus, directly or indirectly, they grow "listless and torpid," says the report, adding that here and there in the world are human populations already beginning to show signs of phosphorous deficiency.

About 2,000,000 tons of rock phosphate are mined in the United States each year, mainly in Florida and Tennessee, and about 1,000,000 tons are exported.

"Since the lifetime of our civilization depends on economy in the use of this key mineral," says the report, "the export of phosphate should be regarded as a national concern, although a satisfactory adjustment of international relations might well be important enough to justify such a sacrifice. The determination of the quantity and destination of phosphate exports should therefore be a function of the Federal Government as a matter of foreign policy."

Demand Will Decline

If the present losses of phosphate were to go on indefinitely, American visible reserves would be good for only a few hundred years. But the situation is not so bad as that. "When we succeed in putting 20,000,000 tons of phosphate on the land," says the report, "we shall practically stop the loss of the soil, and soon the yearly demand for new fertilizer will be greatly reduced. In the second place, the new electric furnace process permits the use of lower-grade phosphate deposits, and thus greatly enlarges our effective national reserve."

The TVA authorities have succeeded in producing a new phosphate concentrate, looking like amber or horehound candy, which they call "metaphos." It is not damaged by weather, and can be transported in gondola cars like coal, yet it carries about 63 per cent of plant food, a very high figure.

Experiments Planned

"By means of the metaphos process," they say, "with plenty of electric current, such as will be available in the Northwest, it may be feasible to utilize the great deposits of Idaho and the adjoining States."

Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, already has prepared and submitted to the President an executive order authorizing the TVA to experiment with western phosphates. But the authorities are apparently already convinced that all they need is permission to go ahead.

Idaho deposits are in the southeastern part of the State, extending into Wyoming and Utah, and 650 miles from Bonneville Dam and 500 miles from Grand Coulee, the two principal new sources of abundant electrical power in the Northwest. To ship electrical power that distance would be a tall order, but not entirely impossible engineeringly, although the usual estimate of shipping radius is 250-300 miles. It might be possible to ship the ore part way, or the nature of the market—being industrial and not a large city market—might make longer shipment of power feasible.

In any event, the Administration has at hand—with details to be worked out—an attractive new outlet for its vast power surplus in the Northwest, and in this light the whole phosphate question is to be considered.

Berle Becomes Hull Assistant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—Dr. A. A. Berle, Jr., of the original circle of President Roosevelt's professorial advisers and close personal and official associate of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, today had laid his resignation before the Mayor as Chairman of the City Planning Commission "to accept another public duty." This has to do with his United States Senate confirmation as Assistant Secretary of State in Washington, which will be Dr. Berle's first Federal office.

"The opportunity to work for the City of New York is a privilege in itself," his letter to the Mayor reads; "it has been peculiarly so under your chieftainship.

"You are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the men who served under you for the chance to do something real, and to the gratitude of the people of New York for having steered the City safely through one of the most difficult periods in its history, while at the same time you have made it one of the most outstanding agencies of Government service in America."

Berle Career

Born in Boston, where he received his Doctor's degree from Harvard University and first practiced law in the firm of Brandeis, Dunbar, and Nutter, Dr. Berle came to New York in 1919, and in 1927 became Professor of Corporation Law at Columbia Law School.

He has been special counsel and financial adviser on various Government missions and is the author of several books.

His connection with the La Guardia Mayoralty has been in the active terms of an ardent espouser, and, in order to advantage himself of his counsel, the Mayor named him City Chamberlain of his first Administration, an office now abolished by the new City charter. In addition, Dr. Berle, in company with Samuel Seabury, represented the Mayor in Transit unification negotiations.

His appointment to head the City's first Planning Commission was of a temporary nature to initiate the work of this new charter body pending confirmation of his Washington commission.

Hull Hints Accord on Islands

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP) — The United States and Great Britain understand in detail each other's attitude with regard to the Pacific Islands, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today.

Asked whether this Government had given Great Britain advance notice of American occupation of Canton and Enderbury Islands, the Secretary replied in general terms that both Governments had fairly accurate views about each other's position and attitude.

Asked whether this meant that the question is practically settled, he said he would rather not assume too much at this stage.

His replies were taken to indicate that a considerable diplomatic exchange already had been carried on with Great Britain and that a clarification of views had been reached.

U. S. Claim to Pacific Isles Raises Issue in Parliament

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's move to take over the Islands of Canton and Enderbury in the South Pacific caused a stir in the House of Commons today.

Arthur Henderson, Laborite, and Roland Robinson, Conservative, gave notice they would ask Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain tomorrow what the British Government is doing to "preserve British rights." The Islands have been claimed as British territory by Orders in Council.

Pipes Drawn From Pared Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Just as you would peel a potato with a paring knife to remove its worthless skin, so a Youngstown steel plant has begun to "peel" its billets—molten steel blanks weighing hundreds of pounds—to remove their worthless exterior. Furthermore, it is saving money doing it.

Steel peeling is a process developed, to save chipping off the steel's crust laboriously with hand tools, or burning it off.

It has just been put into operation at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company's Brier Hill Works in preparing "tube rounds" for seamless pipes.

"Tube rounds" are billets, shaped into solid cylinders of steel in preparation for the seamless tube mills. To make a pipe by the seamless process, steel workers merely take one of these "rounds," heat it almost to the molten state, and plunge a piercer made of hard tool steel down its length. Out comes a crude tube. Then, while the tube is still hot, it is drawn out from a short cylinder to a long pipe without a weld or break, 30 or 35 feet long. This makes a superior pipe, excellent for lines which carry gasoline or crude oil.

But first the tube round must be pared of its crust or peel—the shell of poor steel and impurities which might cause weak spots, and flaking, and abnormal rusting. For years, workers equipped with hammers and cold chisels have been chipping out the weak spots, performing one of the few operations where hand labor was still necessary. Steel plants spent fortunes attempting to devise ways how chipping by hand could be eliminated.

The answer is a machine which takes "rounds" from six to 16 feet in length, and with six hard alloy cutting tools fixed in a revolving jog, cuts off three-sixteenths to an eighth of an inch of the "skin," leaving shiny, clean rounds.

This will make for a finer quality of steel pipe, officials say. The seamless mills have a capacity of 40,000 tons of pipe per month, ranging from seven inches in diameter downward.

Insurgents Move To Bolster Fleet By Requisitions

GIBRALTAR, March 8 (AP)—Following the sinking of the Insurgent cruiser Baleares, a bulletin from Burgos, seat of the Spanish Insurgent Government, decreed authorization to requisition vessels registered from Spanish ports for "national defense." Indemnity is to be paid for ships requisitioned.

The move was said to be an effort to bolster the Insurgents' naval strength. Spanish Government sources said the loss of the cruiser would seriously cripple the Insurgent blockade, even if Gen. Francisco Franco were granted belligerent rights. Meanwhile, fatalities aboard the Baleares were estimated by British rescue destroyers to have totaled about 600. The British vessels returned here today with only 900 of the survivors aboard.

The Insurgent command announced the loss of the Baleares with a communique lauding the bravery of the sailors and protesting the "barbarity" of Government fliers for bombing vessels attempting to aid the shipwrecked.

[Members of the crews of the British Destroyers, Blanche and Brilliant, attacked but not hit by unidentified planes, said apparently the attackers were government aviators who mistook the British vessels for Insurgent craft.]

Germany Buys U. S. Bombs

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (AP) — The German freighter Kellerwald, with clearance papers for Bremen, was ready to sail today with a cargo of 20,000 American-made airplane bombs. An employee of a shipping firm declined to reveal the cargo's ultimate destination.

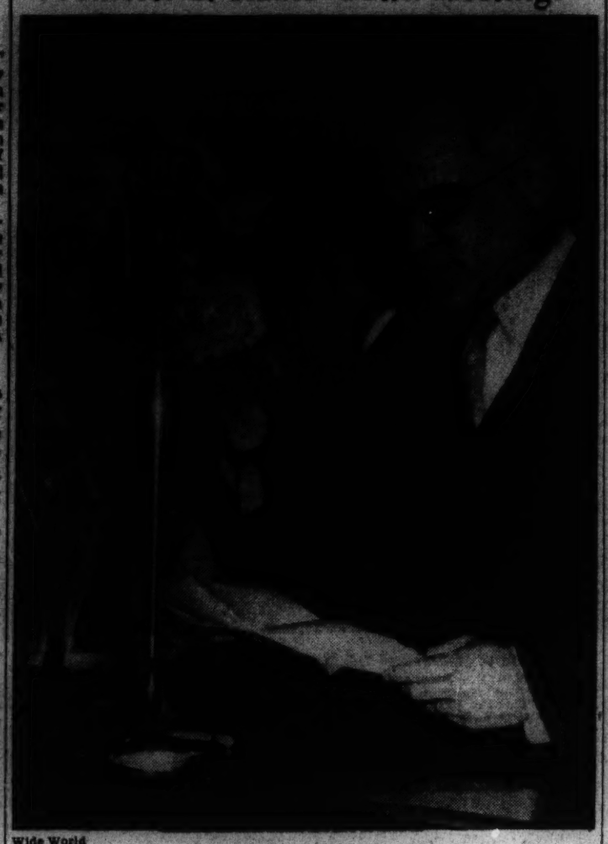
Fees of Candidates Cut Pennsylvania Vote Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 8—Pennsylvania County and State Election Bureaus began earning money for the first time as candidates' petitions for the May primaries were put into circulation.

Fees estimated at $40,000 by James H. Wallace, Jr., director of the State Bureau of Elections, will be taken in from candidates under a law recently passed by the Legislature. The Philadelphia Bureau is expected to receive at least $2250 from candidates for seats on Democratic and Republican ward committees.

Promoter of Radio 'Town Meetings'



Wide World

Mayor Harold Burton of Cleveland

Cleveland Mayor Sees Radio As Great Aid for Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8—In this large industrial city on Lake Erie, beset by problems of the day that confront all great metropolitan centers of the nation, the radio has achieved a notable record in regenerating popular interest in municipal government—through a unique adaption of America's established formula for democracy, the New England town meeting.

For over a year, Cleveland has been holding regular town meetings by radio; and so successful has been this broadcast that Mayor Harold H. Burton anticipates it will be followed by other large cities as the country strives to pursue and improve democratic methods in settling complex municipal issues. But the value of radio as an instrument of democracy was established long prior to Cleveland's successful experiment, Mayor Burton declares. "Indeed," he says, "radio may well have been the salvation of popular government in this nation."

Basic and vital problems of the present and future in the United States will lie in the industrial cities, the Mayor holds. Here the issues of unemployment, work relief, low-cost housing, labor relations and law enforcement converge. If one seeks pioneer work today, says Mr. Burton, let him go to the great industrial cities; for in these cities lies the frontier of America for many decades to come. And if this country is to continue functioning under its cherished democratic processes, asserts Mayor Burton, popular government must be sustained within the cities.

The Mayor's firm conviction that radio is the most valuable of modern instruments of communication to the sustaining of democratic processes in government led him to formulate, with the help of others, the "town meeting" radio program which has already done so much in Cleveland to revive interest in municipal affairs. The bi-monthly broadcast, of half an hour, is arranged in this manner:

A particular activity of city government is selected for a broadcast. The Cleveland department head in charge of this work prepares a brief informal talk. And those clubs and groups in the city particularly interested in this phase of city government are invited to attend the broadcast, as well as the entire public.

When the half-hour program goes on the air, Mayor Burton at once drops his title, picks up a gavel and becomes "Mr. Moderator." As the broadcast is held in a large studio, usually crowded with interested citizens, the Moderator must rap for order. He then announces the subject for discussion and review and the department head delivers his prepared talk. This over, the Moderator announces that the meeting is now open to the public for questions, suggestions and statements from the audience. For the next 15 or 20 minutes those in the studio carry on the broadcast and the city official is under fire from almost any question that a citizen chooses to put to him.

Those who cannot attend the broadcast in person are able, of course, to follow it by radio—and 86 per cent of the families in Cleveland have radios. Since the broadcast was inaugurated, Cleveland citizens have had an opportunity to ask their city official any reasonable—and sometimes unreasonable—question about their city government. Mayor Burton points out that by this broadcast the people are constantly able to publicly demand good government in Cleveland. The opportunity for every taxpayer to be heard is assured as the programs come bi-monthly throughout the year, except during political campaigns.

New Explorations In Africa Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Light is to be cast on regions of "Darkest Africa" which have not been seen by white men since Henry Morton Stanley made his history-making search for David Livingstone in the territory southwest of the Tefta District in Kenya Colony, it was announced by the American Museum of Natural History today.

Harry Snyder, of Montreal, sponsor of many of the museum's expeditions and for whom the Canadian Government recently named a range of mountains in recognition of his northwest explorations, will sponsor and lead the expedition, George G. Goodwin, Assistant Curator of Mammals of the American Museum, will be the Museum's representative and collector.

Two months will be passed in the field after the expedition lands at Mombasa, whence the party will go by rail to Maktau, then south to Kinshara, following the route used by Stanley in his successful search for Livingstone in 1871.

Motion pictures and stills of the various animals will be taken and a representative collection made of mammals of this region.

J. A. Hunter, of Nairobi, will lead the safari, which will take along a steel canoe and a 22-horsepower outboard motor for lake and rivers. A crew is now at work cutting a trail for motor transportation.

Col. A. J. Macnab, U. S. A., retired, president of the Camp Fire Club of America, will also be a member of the party.

Mr. Goodwin leaves here aboard the steamship Queen Mary, of the Cunard-White Star Line, on March 9, meeting the other members of the expedition at Maktau some weeks later.

Marines End Maneuvers

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 8 (AP)—Winter maneuvers of the United States Marines in the Caribbean were brought to a close yesterday. Participating aircraft passed in review before Admiral J. W. Johnson on the flagship New York at Culebra. The six squadron which came here from Quantico, Va., for the war games will depart today. Squadron Three of the Navy Patrol, stationed at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, left for home yesterday by way of Trinidad.

Ohio Union Chiefs Guilty of Extortion

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8 (AP) —A Common Pleas Court jury today convicted Donald A. Campbell and John E. McGee, labor leaders, of extorting $1200 from Vernon Stouffer, head of a restaurant chain.

Campbell and McGee had been on trial for three weeks before a jury of six men and six women. They were the first of four union leaders to go on trial on charges of extortion.

Campbell is President of the Painters' District Council and McGee is President of the Laborers' District Council.

William J. Corrigan, defense attorney, announced immediately he would file a motion for a new trial.

Washington Gives Up His Place On 3-Cent Stamp to Jefferson

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Americans are going to see a lot of Thomas Jefferson in the months to come.

The author of the Declaration of Independence, whose likeness recently was selected to grace a new nickel, now has been chosen to appear on a new 3-cent postage stamp.

George Washington, crowded off the 3-center in a complete postage stamp revision announced yesterday by the Post Office Department, will be relegated about May 1 to the 1-cent rank. John Adams will be portrayed on 2-cent stamps.

Entailing the first revision since 1922-23, the regular series will honor all deceased Presidents, reproducing the portraits of 12 of them for the first time. Living persons may not be pictured.

The general arrangement will have the value of the stamps increase in the same order that Presidents entered the White House.

There will be two departures from this system. The first Postmaster General, Benjamin Franklin, will be on the ½-cent stamp, and Martha Washington will be on the 1½-cent denomination.

The Presidents to be portrayed for the first time, with stamp denominations, are John Adams, 2 cents; John Quincy Adams, 5; Martin Van Buren, 7; William Henry Harrison, 8; John Tyler, 9; James K. Polk, 10; Millard Fillmore, 12; Franklin Pierce, 13; James Buchanan, 14; Andrew Johnson, 15; Chester A. Arthur, 20, and Calvin Coolidge, 85.

The remainder of the list will include: Madison, 4; Monroe, 4½; Jackson, 6; Taylor, 11; Lincoln, 15; Grant, 17; Hayes, 18; Garfield, 19; Cleveland, 25; Benjamin Harrison, 30; McKinley, 35; Theodore Roosevelt, 40; Taft, 50; Wilson, 81, and Harding, 62.

Funds for Relief of Flood Victims Declared Urgent

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (AP)—The Red Cross urged quick response yesterday to its appeal for southern California flood relief contributions, emphasizing that the $800,000 fund sought will be the only money available for direct relief of individual sufferers.

The Los Angeles City Council appropriated $30,000 today to start clearance work and appealed to President Roosevelt for federal aid up to $5,000,000 to repair highways, bridges and public buildings.

2,000 Stars in Pleiades

The Pleiades form a cluster of more than 2,000 stars, of which six or seven are visible to the naked eye.

Institute Honors Work of Masaryk, Czech Liberator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—By a happy coincidence, yesterday—when the Czechoslovakian-American trade treaty was signed—was the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, the George Washington of the Czech Nation, and one of the world's great democratic figures.

And a group of American friends of Czechoslovakia, many of them of that nationality, gathered in Washington for the first national meeting of Masaryk Institute, an organization founded to perpetuate the ideals and democratic views of the late President Masaryk.

Among them were many Americans who played dramatic and historic roles in the foundation of the Central European Republic, and whose ideas and practical help were of great assistance in the early years. Prominently present was Prof. Herbert A. Miller of Bryn Mawr College, a precise and scholarly educator who—like Masaryk—leapt into an active political role when it came to nation-making. He assisted in drafting the Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence, which was issued at 4:30 p. m. on Oct. 18, 1918, from a law office at 10th and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

Greetings Sent to Benes

The Masaryk Institute meeting, which was presided over by Edward O. Tabor, a Pittsburgh attorney of Czech descent, sent the following cablegram last night to President Eduard Benes: 'The Masaryk Institute, founded today to perpetuate Masaryk's democratic ideals in the United States, sends to you as his successor not only in office but as his executor, its heartiest greetings."

A dinner held last evening was a sort of jubilation ceremony after the signing of the trade treaty. Col. Vladimir Hurban, the Czech Minister, not only was the man who signed the trade agreement, but was an important figure with President Masaryk in the stirring Washington days when the Republic was born.

Colonel Hurban was a gallant member of the Czech Legion which skirmished and foraged its way across Siberia, after the peace of Brest-Litovsk which took Russia out of the World War. He arrived in Washington straight from Siberia, and went to work with Professor Masaryk in drafting the Declaration of Independence. His wife, Mme. Hurban, acted as typist for the veteran teacher during their historic work in Washington.

All these memories were gathered together last night in a movement intended to encourage Czechoslovakia in the present moment of danger in Europe. Professor Miller said: "Epochs of history have passed since President Masaryk founded the Czechoslovak Republic only 20 years ago. Ominous dangers now threaten the normal fulfilment of the practical program and the ideals to which he gave his life. . . . Would he have been disheartened? I think not. The ups and downs of political life he recognised as inevitable. Commenting on the turmoil of the new democracies in Europe, Masaryk had said that it takes a long time to learn self-government; that it was really a process of education, never fully learned."

In Midst of Dictatorships

"At the present moment," Professor Miller continued, "all the work of Masaryk is threatened. A successful democracy in the midst of dictatorships is a far more dangerous thing for them than Communism. The threat has been growing for years and Masaryk knew it, but he did not lose his faith in the ultimate triumph of democracy nor did he forget the history of his people.

"John Huss (the pioneer Protestant reformer) was burned at the stake in 1415, but his leadership went on for 200 years; then in 1620, at the beginning of the Thirty Years War, the end of Bohemia seemed to have come. Commenius was exiled, the population was reduced from 3,000,000 to 600,000, and every book and relic that could be found relating to the Hussite period was destroyed.

"The Czech people, however, were not stopped from building on the foundations which had been laid in the centuries before their eclipse. Their history and its personalities blazed into new light with the founding of the Republic. Masaryk has now taken his place with the immortals in direct succession to Huss and Commenius. His work, as theirs, will not be lost."

Germany to Help Austria In Developing Resources

VIENNA, March 7 (AP)—Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, National Socialist-inclined Minister of Interior, said yesterday that the Austrian and German Governments soon would start a vast co-operative effort to exploit Austria's undeveloped resources.

The Minister, who was named at Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's request, in an interview predicted that the bitterness of political relations between the two countries largely would disappear after unemployed Austrians begin working and Austrian industry is hitched up to the German economic machine.

"There is work for everyone in Austria for the next 10 years," Dr. Seyss-Inquart said.

"Great swamps and unproductive reaches of sandy soil in Austria await reclamation. Roads and bridges need to be built, and Germans to whom Austria will become a vacation land will require hotels.

"Water power in the Alps must be harnessed. Mineral wealth awaits discovery, and there is a crying need for a search for oil which both Germany and Austria require.

"Austria, alone, is unable to develop its full economic power.

"Before the Berchtesgaden agreement, Austria was unable to expand its trade greatly because of political uncertainties and jealousies of her neighbors.

"But with German enterprise and co-operation and the capacity of Germany to absorb what Austria can produce, economic standards of both lands will be raised regardless of economic difficulties prevailing in the outside world."

Curb on Pro-Germans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 7—The speech of Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Minister of Interior, to National Socialist leaders at Linz in Upper Austria is held to have contributed toward clearing up the situation by indicating that though Austrian National Socialists will be given much freedom of action they will not be allowed for the present to dominate the country.

According to Dr. Seyss-Inquart only one thing can jeopardize Austria's independence, namely if Austria permitted itself to be used as a base for a policy directed against the Reich. In other words if Prague and Paris should encourage the return of the Archduke Otto to the Hapsburg throne, Berlin might attempt to take Austria by force.

The Monarchists also were obviously referred to in his statement that "National Socialists in the Austrian Army must refrain from political activity, but the same restrictions will be imposed on other groups."

Dr. Seyss-Inquart spoke not only as Minister of Interior but as the "chief official defender of Austrian National Socialists," and as such assured them that without sacrificing their convictions they would now have equal rights with all other Austrians. They may give the Hitler greeting with uplifted arm except in schools and official places. They may also wear the Swastika, though not in the form of the official German Party emblem. On occasions they may hang up Swastika flags and sing "Deutschland Uber Alles."

The Party itself, however, is not allowed in Austria. Austrian National Socialists are to work in institutions already existing, in sport and tourist societies, school and philanthropic associations, in gymnastic groups, in professional organizations, in Municipal and Provincial Councils and Federal Parliament, Labor Unions and other places.

Dr. Seyss-Inquart made a special appeal for effort to win workers and unite all Austrians in a single family with their "German brothers and sisters." A similar effort is being made by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg.

The Chancellor, conferring with Socialist workers' representatives during the week-end, was making a vigorous effort to bridge the gap between Labor and the Government which had existed since the virtual civil war in 1934. The Associated Press said that Dr. Schuschnigg was reported to have promised the workers definite regulation of overtime work, one of Labor's chief grievances, in his attempt to counterbalance the swiftly growing National Socialist influence.

[He was described also as sympathetic to other Socialist demands and as likely to grant Labor the same measure of freedom of speech, assembly and the press as the National Socialists have acquired. There was no question, however, of permitting the Socialists to return to the status of a political party. That would infringe on the monopoly of the Fatherland Front, Austria's only legal party, and might arouse suspicion in Rome and Berlin.]

New York Council Gets Data On Ouster Investigations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Councilmanic fireworks were in the making again here today as inquiry memoranda was filed for action on the right of Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat, and Joseph Clark Baldwin, 3rd, Manhattan Republican, to sit in this new legislative unit.

The dispute over election qualifications, which also involves Michael J. Quill, Bronx American Laborite, on whom investigation is still pending, is one of a whole portfolio of extramural digressions that have sprung from the close political division in the Council, in a struggle for control between the Tammany Democrats and the Fusion coalition that has completely blocked organization of this successor to the old Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Baldwin, who has been active in Manhattan Party affairs for many years and at one time was the sole minority member on the Board of Aldermen, appeared today to have substantiated his residence qualifications to the satisfaction of the Investigating Committee. It had been contended by the Democratic opposition that, while he was listed as living at 888 Park Avenue, he really lived at Mount Kisco, his father's home.

Report on Quinn

Mr. Quinn, however, whose case provoked the Democrats to the Baldwin-Quill non-residence charges, will be the subject of an adverse report on the basis of testimony that he was not a bona fide resident of Queens when elected from that county last fall, but of Brentwood, Suffolk County, outside the city limits.

Prepared by C. D. Williams, Counsel to the Inquiry Committee, the report finds that, while Mr. Quinn registered for the 1937 election as living at 34-29 Jackson Avenue, Queens, this was a store building owned by him and shown to be without domiciliary facilities essential for a man and wife and children. Mr. Quinn sought to establish that he slept a great deal at this address on a Morris chair—"a sort of Rube Goldberg arrangement"—introducing some seven persons who professed to wake him up, until, the report comments, "apparently the unfortunate Mr. Quinn never got the sleep he needed—seems to have been the most wakened man in America."

The report then takes note of Mr. Quinn's alleged habit of sleeping in his underwear, covered by a sheet and two blankets, with his sleeping chair in a position where it could be seen by anyone who passed "in a neighborhood where many people were likely to pass," and attesting "unabashed" to frequently lying asleep there in broad daylight.

Laundry Records

In addition, laundry records introduced as evidence of Mr. Quinn's 21-months period of residence in the Jackson Avenue place listed neither blankets, sheets or pillow cases, and items such as one collar for the entire period, two and one seventh shirts a month, one pair of socks every three months, one towel every three and a half months and one union suit throughout the whole period.

"In the absence of specific evidence of Mr. Quinn's disregard for the sartorial customs of the present day," the report continues, "the conclusion is irresistible that his wardrobe linen was frequently washed elsewhere, presumably at Brentwood."

A. F. of L. Estimates 10,973,000 Unemployed

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor estimated today that total unemployment in January was 10,973,000 compared with 9,241,000 in January, 1937. The Federation said, however, there was a slight increase in employment of its members late in January and early in February.

The percentage of A. F. of L. members unemployed, the Federation said, dropped from 16.2 to 15.6 during that period. Last year the percentage rose from 11.7 to 11.9 at the same time.

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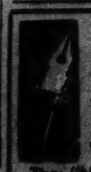

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Medical Slayings Admitted At Moscow's Purge Trial

MOSCOW, March 8 (AP)—Henry G. Yagoda tonight abjectly confessed the murder of his predecessor as chief of the Soviet Secret Police and of two other eminent Russians.

Yagoda's plea of guilty was a sudden reversal of his earlier avowal of innocence of the slaying of Vyacheslaff Menshinsky in 1934. He already had admitted guilt in the passing of Maxim Gorky, the writer, in 1936, and Valerian V. Kuibisheff, head of the first Five-Year Plan in 1935.

One of the 21 facing probable execution in Moscow's greatest purge trial, Yagoda was a shrunken, gray figure in the prisoners' box, to which he had sent so many.

One point of his pre-trail confession, however, Yagoda did not confirm, his part in the alleged murder of Maxim Peshkoff, son of Gorky. When first on the stand he recanted his confession concerning Peshkoff. Later he asked leave to discuss this murder charge in a secret session.

P. P. Bulanoff, one of the 21 accused, long Yagoda's secretary, testified Yagoda wanted to become a Russian Hitler. He testified that Yagoda admired Adolf Hitler's rise from the ranks and thought Hitler's "Mein Kampf" was a fine book.

Yagoda, in a confiding mood, would say he was going to be chairman of the people's Commissars, equivalent to Premier. But, said Bulanoff, Yagoda was going to make the post supreme, subordinating to it the Secretaryship of the Communist Party, the post in which Joseph Stalin is Russia's supreme leader.

The secretaryship was to go to Nicholas Bukharin, No. 1 on the list of 21.

Asked why he confessed ordering the deaths of Pechkoff and Menzhinsky if that were untrue, Yagoda, whose once round cheeks were shrunken hollow, would only reply:

"Allow me please not to answer that question."

Testimony in today's session—the sixth—of the trial traced a fantastic story of murder in which some of Russia's most eminent physicians became the villains.

Dr. L. G. Levin, who until a few months ago was head of the Kremlin hospital, led up to Yagoda's retraction. One of the 21 accused, the doctor testified that Yagoda bribed him to slay Gorky.

Dr. Levin and his colleague, Dr. I. N. Kazakoff, head of a clinic, also a defendant, swore they helped do away with Pechkoff and Menshinsky under Yagoda's threats against their own lives.

Trotsky on Stalin

MEXICO, D. F., March 8 (AP)—Exiled Leon Trotsky replied to Soviet treason trial charges yesterday with the assertion that Joseph Stalin "was such a second-rate figure" that nobody would have bothered to assassinate him in 1918.

Nicholas Bukharin was accused at the Moscow trial of plotting to kill both Stalin and Lenin, charges he denied at yesterday's session.

Trotsky, who went into exile after a break with the Stalin regime more than 10 years ago, also denied charges of another trial defendant who said he corresponded with Trotsky while the latter was in Norway in 1936.

Denied in Norway

OSLO, Norway, March 8 (AP)—The newspaper Dagbladet yesterday said that the chief of the Norwegian Aliens Control branded as "lies" testimony in the Moscow treason trial that the defendants corresponded with Leon Trotsky while he was in exile in Norway.

Two of the defendants, N. N. Krestinsky, former First Assistant Foreign Commissar, and S. A. Bessonoff testified that the correspondence was carried on in 1936 and 1937.

The newspaper quoted the aliens chief as saying that Trotsky was in his custody in Norway during that time and while en route to Mexico, his present place of exile, and that no such mail reached the one-time Soviet War Commissar.

Japanese Claim Foe 'Ineffective'; China Cites Gain

SHANGHAI, March 8 (AP)—A Japanese Army spokesman declared today that the Chinese have lost all "effective striking power" and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has been forced to resort to wholesale arming of civilians and irregulars in an effort to stem the Japanese advance.

Reviewing the war, the Army spokesman estimated Chinese casualties, including wounded, had mounted to approximately 800,000 in North and Central China.

He asserted most of the Chinese divisions in the field now have been reduced to approximately 5,000 men each. (China's best divisions before the war averaged about 10,000 men.)

He asserted the orignal Chinese air force had been virtually wiped out and the present force was almost entirely foreign, both with respect to planes and pilots.

Casualties Disputed

HANKOW (AP) — Japan's war against China, which the Japanese expected to finish in three months, was eight months old March 7. This shows how gravely the island invaders underestimated China's strength.

The Chinese are still far from defeated. Morale seems never to have been higher. From Gen. Chiang Kai-shek down to the humblest coolie, the Chinese say they will fight on until either Japan is exhausted financially and economically or China collapses from lack of arms and munitions.

China is estimated by the Chinese to have suffered 800,00 casualties including wounded, in the eight months of fighting. Japan's losses are placed by Chinese and foreign military experts at more than 200,000.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek told the Associated Press that China can still muster 2,000,000 trained soldiers, with another 2,000,000 in reserve, and an almost exhaustless reservoir of man-power to draw upon for future needs. On the other hand, the General said, Japan cannot afford to send another single division of its regular troops from Japan, Korea, Manchukuo or Formosa without exposing the internal situation in those areas to great danger.

Reinforcements Needed

Foreign military experts declare that the Japanese have strung out their lines to such great lengths and have scattered their forces over so wide an area, that they will require an additional 150,000 reinforcements to hold their present positions.

China's air force, which for some months was so reduced in strength and numbers of planes, that it could not engage in offensive operations on any scale, is now sufficiently strong to carry out bombing operations over the Japanese lines, the Chinese declare. Formerly it confined itself largely to the air-defense of Nanking and other cities.

In recent weeks China's Foreign Legion of aviators, in which there are numerous American pilots, has shot down a considerable number of enemy planes and has been causing serious casualties among the Japanese troops and artillerymen, the Chinese claim. In these bombing operations over the Japanese lines, the American airmen are usually given the leadership, an honor the Soviet flyers coveted.

Japanese Planes Downed

According to official Chinese estimates, Japan since the war began on July 7, 1937, has lost to date approximately 400 airplanes at the hands of the Chinese Air Defense Corps, while the Chinese have lost in the neighborhood of 350. These losses include those machines which crashed owing to mechanical or other difficulties.

To date only one of the 40 or more American aviators employed by the Chinese Government has fallen as a result of Japanese attack. Two other fatalities occurred when a plane crashed owing to mechanical trouble.

In spite of the fact that Japan has instituted a naval blockade of the entire Chinese coast, has secured control of most of the country's main railroad lines, and is in a position to bomb most of the highways, the Chinese Government has succeeded in keeping up a steady supply of munitions, airplanes, food supplies and other war needs.

Rumanian Ceremonial

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King Carol Signs New Constitution

The Grand Chamberlain Holds the Sovereign's Plumed Hat as Carol Affixes His Name to the Charter of the New Corporative, or Guild-Type, State

Rumania to Keep Door Open; Frowns on Opposing Blocs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—George Tataresou, temporarily holding the post of Foreign Minister in Rumania, told the press here recently that the Government of National Unity, bent upon easing up the internal situation and reforming the Constitution, will continue its traditional course of foreign policy. This policy, he said, is guaranteed by King Carol and this, he claimed, insures its continuity and stability.

Mr. Tataresou enlarged on the Government's purpose of "maintaining lasting peace and the integrity of the country," adding that this policy must not be affected by domestic political influences. He gave assurance that the goal was to uphold the existing pacts and alliances and to establish amicable relations with all states, especially with neighboring countries.

The strengthening of Rumanian relations with the allies of both the Little Entente and of the Balkan Entente is to be the permanent objective of Rumanian foreign policy.

The two alliances which link up Rumania with Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia on the one hand, and with Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece on the other hand, are considered by the Government to have made, through their favorable development in the political, economic and cultural spheres, a strong guarantee for securing peace in Central and Eastern Europe.

The pact with Poland, too, is considered an important factor of stability and is to be strengthened.

Based on Common Interests

The Minister asserted that the Rumanian system of regional alliances was strongly supported by Rumania's relations with France—that the friendly relations with that country, deepened by a kinship of ideas, are based on the foundation of common interests. And he added that the pact of friendship with France remains, as before, an unshakable fundamental of Rumanian foreign policy.

Mr. Tatarescu continued, stating that the permanent efforts of England to defend the peace and order established by the peace treaties meet with a warm response from Rumania, and that a further development of Anglo-Rumanian relations will be among the main tasks of the foreign policy of Rumania.

Also, that the Rumanian Government will always work for the establishment of neighborly and cordial relations with the Soviet Union.

The relations with Germany, he said, will be favorably influenced by common economic interests and by the mutual sentiments of friendship.

Cultural Ties With Italy

Toward Italy the Government of National Unity will pursue a policy of consolidating the present friendly relations, originating in the racial and cultural kinship of the two nations.

Mr. Tatarescu said that collaboration in the work of collective security will remain one of the permanent aims of Rumanian foreign policy.

He gave the assurance that Rumania remains loyal to the League of Nations and will support its efforts in favor of peace in order to ensure the political independence and territorial integrity of all states.

Just as in the past, he said, Rumania will in the future continue to decline any ideologies or to take part in the formation of hostile blocs.

Rumania keeps aloof from every intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, but will also not tolerate any intervention in its own affairs, the Foreign Minister concluded.

Opposition Parties Curbed in Rumania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Rumania

The Government here has taken some drastic measures for the defense of the realm, in order to secure order.

Persons who form secret groups, "cells," or other organisations with the object of "propagating any political ideas in a clandestine manner," are to be punished with prison terms of six to twelve months.

One to six months' imprisonment is to be imposed upon persons who take part in a public procession of military type.

All civil servants who were members of any political party are obliged to make a solemn declaration to their superiors that they have left the party. If they refuse to do so they are to be dismissed.

Any activity by a public official in behalf of a secret political party will be punished by immediate dismissal and withdrawal of pension.

Diplomatic Pace At Faster Tempo Seeking Balance

(Continued from Page 1)

its repercussions in Hungary. Actualy Saturday's announcement that Hungary has resumed the right to rearm was planned before these events took place. The excitement aroused by them, however, was so great that Dr. Koloman Daranyi decided to postpone action so as not to add fuel to the flames.

Hungary's decision makes little immediate difference in the facts of the situation. Hungary has been rearming for years and everyone knows it. From now on the speed and extent of rearmament are to be increased. But the effect will not be felt for at least a year and possibly two.

Owing to the change in the European scene, the Little Entente has not reacted vigorously to Premier Darnayi's announcement, as it certainly would have done as recently as last summer. The Czechs in particular recognise that the reason Hungary wants to be strong may just as easily be opposition to absorption by Germany or Austria as any desire to win back the lost Hungarian provinces.

There appears in fact to be a growing number of people in Hungary who are concerned lest German expansion eastward should ultimately prove more threatening to Hungarian independence than the passive dislike felt by other Danubian countries.

But ultimately the fate of Central Europe will, it is acknowledged, be settled by London, Rome, Paris, and Berlin rather than in Budapest, Prague, or Vienna. Central Europe is agog to know whether Britain and Italy can reach an agreement and, if so, what kind of an agreement it will be. Will it, in actual fact though not in form, mean the reconstruction of the Stresa Front of Italy, Britain, and France to oppose Anschluss?

Suspicion that Britain is deliberately pulling out of Central Europe, which was rife when Foreign Minister Eden resigned, has been dissipated to some extent. But there is a feeling that Anglo-Italian differences are by no means easy to reconcile. Sunday's news that the Spanish Insurgent cruiser Baleares had been sunk is regarded as a further complication, because it must seriously affect the Insurgents' command of the sea and therefore tends to reduce that advantage which Italy has been seeking to gain for them in the Non-Intervention Committee by obtaining recognition of belligerent rights.

Meanwhile it is perhaps desirable to emphasize that a consensus of views in the European chancelleries shows no indication of any belief that war is imminent. There is a feeling of uncertainty, and it appears to be somewhat stronger than before Herr Hitler's speech on the day of Mr. Eden's resignation. But this uncertainty is attributed more to the fact that the diplomatic situation has again become fluid than to any thought of an early outbreak of hostilities.

Canada Builds Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—While Canada, according to preliminary estimates in Parliament, will spend less in 1938 than last year on armaments, the $35,000,000 appropriated this year is expected to go largely into Canadian industry, while last year's $36,000,000 was mostly spent on war materials produced outside of the Dominion.

The Dominion's new policy is aimed at providing a skeleton armament industry in Canada. The Department of National Defence has completed a survey of 700 plants throughout the country to find which ones are capable of making types of equipment needed. Because of the large number of plants visited, it is not expected any one company will make great profits from armament manufacture.

Steel is the main product used and steel mills in Canada have been working overtime to supply material for British naval demands, and will have to make the necessary steel for Canada's program. Nickel is another product of Canada's mines needed in armaments, and it is estimated that about 10 per cent of the output is going into war materials.

There are few aircraft manufacturers in the Dominion, but they will get the business of building Canada's new fighting planes, as well as the growing number of commercial machines. Each company operates under license for manufacturing certain American and British planes.

Actual manufacture of guns and ammunition also is to be placed in Canada, but it is not expected great stocks will be stored away. It is believed Government orders will be intended more to give plants experience in manufacture and make certain that needed equipment is available. Small orders probably will be placed on such a basis that the companies will find it worth while to maintain an organization that could, in case of emergency, be turned to the manufacture of war equipment.

British Arms Program Wins

(Continued from Page 1)

German figure has stood at much the same level, he added.

Mr. Churchill also urged the need for greater co-ordination of effort such as could only be achieved by a centralized ministry of supply through which plans could be made upon a nation-wide scale instead of their having to be "successive afterthoughts and readjustments."

Mr. Churchill, who was First Lord of the Admiralty in 1914, said that "owing to the excellent arrangements which have grown up with the United States and the fact that the United States Navy is not being allowed to fall behind British expansion in any way, we are entitled to measure our naval power against the power of European countries.

"We, therefore, are in a far stronger position at sea relative to any Navy in Europe today or to any likely combination of navies in Europe than we were with the larger fleets we had in 1914."

Storage of Food

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, another Conservative, reinforced the arguments for the centralized supply ministry by declaring that the more food that could be stored or produced at home the more freedom would there be for the Navy to operate successfully.

The question of the British Government's attitude to the League of Nations is much discussed today. The Prime Minister's reference in this connection was that the League, at some future date, may become valuable, but "today it is mutilated, halt, lame . . . and will require prolonged assistance."

Conservatives claim that Mr. Chamberlain is strengthening the League by refusing to put upon it burdens greater than it can bear. They also maintain that in endeavoring to remove the causes of war by negotiating with Italy and Germany he is making the greatest possible contribution to the cause of world peace. Opposition circles on the other hand are disappointed at the absence from the Prime Minister's statement of a more definite assurance that British armaments will be used to uphold the rule of law, it having been only on this condition that one of the most prominent liberal organs, The News Chronical says today, that "the great mass of British people have reluctantly consented to rearmament."

Chamberlain Gain Seen

Upon the whole, however, it is felt that yesterday's debate has accomplished something in bringing out the defects in the Government's policy which are now more likely to be remedied than if the searchlight of public opinion had not been so prominently directed upon them. It is also claimed by his followers that Mr. Chamberlain's own position has been strengthened by the conciliatory tone he has adopted.

This was testified to not only by the warmth of applause from his own side of the House of Commons, when he concluded his speech there last night, but also by the moderation of the Opposition speeches which followed and by the testimony paid by that veteran pacifist and ex-leader of the Labor Party, George Lansbury, who said he could not support "in any sort of way" the campaign which was being waged against Mr. Chamberlain's negotiations with Berlin and Rome.

AAA Pays $72,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported yesterday the payment of about $72,000,000 since Jan. 1 in benefits to farmers for cooperation in the 1937 agricultural conservation programs. The Administration estimated about $335,000,000 in benefits would be distributed between March 1 and June 30, compared with $287,000,000 and $168,000,000 in the same periods of 1937 and 1936, respectively.

Australia Aids British Influx

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Assisted migration of suitable persons from Britain to Australia is to be resumed, according to a decision reached by the Australian Government. Plans drawn up by a subcommittee of the Federal Cabinet for resumption of the system, which was abolished some years ago, provide for the British and Australian Governments each to pay a third of the assisted passage, the immigrant paying the remaining third of his own passage.

Special precautions have been taken by the sub-committee to adjust the assisted migration so Australians shall not suffer in employment. Migration categories are to be restricted to boys bound for training in farm schools, to domestic servants, to persons nominated by Australian residents able to provide jobs for them and guarantee that they will not become a charge on public funds, and to skilled workers who can be absorbed.

Flow of Aliens

The loss of British immigration since the beginning of the economic depression eight years ago and an increasing flow of aliens, especially southern Europeans, has been causing the Cabinet serious concern.

In the seven years and nine months to the end of last September, excess of permanent departures over arrivals of British citizens has been 26,588. Figures for the nine months to the end of September—the latest available—show a net loss of 4,142 persons, a greater total than in any one year since 1931. It is estimated that unless action is taken to stimulate immigration, Australia's population will start to decline in 20 years.

Because of this rapid outflow of British people from Australia, the Commonwealth Government has decided to encourage immigration without waiting any longer for State co-operation. Half of the six States are willing to extend that co-operation. The remainder, those where Labor Governments are in power, decline to enter into any arrangement which might endanger the employment position.

7,000 a Month

The figure mentioned as the Federal Ministry's tentative objective is 7,000 newcomers from Britain a year. Most of the immigrants will be domestic servants and youths for the land (who will come to Australia through organized movements) and skilled artisans, of whom there is a shortage in Australia. In the meantime, officials keep a check on aliens, and a survey of the alien population and its activities in Australia has been submitted for consideration of the Cabinet.

The Big Brother Movement, under which reputable citizens guarantee to "adopt" British youths and safeguard their welfare until they are established, is the first organization to respond to immigration plans. The New South Wales Government has arranged accommodation and training at its training farm near Sydney for a number of boys to be brought to Australia by the movement, at the rate of about 20 a month. The State Department of Labor has received a large number of requests from farmers for youths, and little difficulty will be experienced in settling the newcomers in suitable rural positions. The London office of the movement already has received applications from many youths for passage to Australia.

Tewfik Nessim Pasha

CAIRO, March 8 (AP)—Tewfik Nessim Pasha, who passed on yesterday in this city, served three times as premier of Egypt, and was one time Minister of the Interior and President of the Royal Cabinet.

Nessim Pasha refrained from committing himself entirely to any one party, but generally speaking, received support of the Wafd, or Nationalist party. Opposition to British influence, rising mainly from the Wafdists, caused the resignation of his government in 1938.

Of Turkish descent, Tewfik Nessim Pasha was accused by Wafd party members of being a "tool of Britain" during his last term as his cabinet contained no Wafd members.

Nevertheless, it was during his premiership that negotiations began for the so-called Treaty of Independence for Egypt. After he left office, Egypt obtained the limited concessions embodied in the Treaty, including the surrender by the United States and other foreign powers of extra-territorial rights.

Nessim Pasha also arranged for a trade treaty between his country and Japan for the export of Egyptian cotton. He expressed the hope that America would lower its tariff on long fiber cotton, and said that he considered the cotton of Egypt of such a high quality that it did not "compete" with the American product.

China's Salt Tax Sought by Japan

SHANGHAI, March 8 (AP)—Japanese authorities are seeking reorganization of China's salt collections, reliable informants said today, and have consulted British members of the Salt Administration to that effect.

There were some reports Japanese, following the precedent set in Customs, Post Office, and Telegraph take over completely the salt tax collections which in 1936 totaled more than $6,000,000.

Oliver C. Lockhart is Director General of the Salt Agency.

Foreign loans secured by the salt revenue, include about $35,000,000 from British interests, and $6,500,000 from Chicago banks.

Railroad Relics Tell Of Pioneer 'Steamers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—The early days of narrow-gauge, wood-burning locomotives, of deep-toned engine bells, "long" tickets and simplified time tables were recalled at the second annual exhibit of the California-Nevada Railroad Historical Society.

Relics included locomotive number plates, model of switches, spikes and lanterns, and even a copy of the bill of sale for finishing and engraving two gold spikes which were driven by Leland Stanford to complete the first transcontinental railroad.

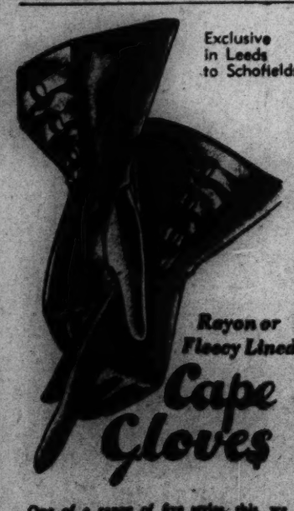
Also on display was a "live steamer" scale model of the first locomotive built in California. Present-day railroading was represented by a modern locomotive and freight cars, built to scale.

Furnishings by

Kendals

SUGGESTIONS and ideas are always welcome, especially if they suit our purpose. With this idea in mind, Kendals have published a Furnishing Book full of a wide and varied selection of furnishing schemes, which have been chosen for their comfort and serviceable qualities. In addition, a Furnishing Fabric Booklet in colour has been produced to assist you in your furnishing fabric difficulties. Colour is a great factor in fabrics, and this delightful booklet in full colour is invaluable.
Ask to-day for these two splendid books.

Kendal Milne & Co.
Deansgate Manchester 3



Exclusive in Leeds to Schofields

Rayon or Fleecy Lined Cape Gloves

One of a range of five styles, this, we think, is one of the best glove values so be had today. For hard day-to-day wear, there's nothing like it. Made specially for us, each glove is individually cut, with backhow thumbs and gusseted fingers from chips which are worthed "safe" by hand. The linings are firmly sewn in. Quarter sizes from 6 to 7¼. In beech, green, grey, navy, nigger and black 5/11

Schofields
THE HEADROW, LEEDS, ENG.

Tuesday to Friday March 22nd to 25th
MANNEQUIN PARADES
Coats and Hats for the Spring at 11:30 and 3 o'clock daily
Affleck & Brown
OLDHAM ST. MANCHESTER 1

SHOP AT BINNS for Everything

RATIONAL TAILORING

50/- NO EXTRAS

Of course it was Made-to-measure

TIM: And now be ready for another big surprise! I've bought two of them.

JEAN: Two suits? While I'm going about in rags! There's more in this than meets the eye.

TIM: First of all, what do you think of the suit? You like the look of it, I know; but how about the cloth?

HELEN: Nothing to grumble at there, Jean. If that's not a genuine dyed-in-the-wool Huddersfield worsted, I'm a Dutchman. Why, it's lovely material—solid as anything without being the least bit harsh.

JEAN: And the man's gone and bought two of them. Quick, Tim, tell me the damage.

TIM: Only five pounds. That isn't a lot.

JEAN: Ten pounds altogether? Well, that's not particularly cheap.

TIM: No, FIVE pounds altogether. Didn't you know that for fifty shillings nowadays a man can get a suit made from first-class materials to his own individual measurements—in any style he likes to name? Of course you have to know where to go for it.

JEAN & HELEN: Where?

TIM: The Fifty Shilling Tailors, of course.

FIXED PRICES—NO EXTRAS
LOUNGE SUITS . 50/-, 63/- & 75/-
OVERCOATS . . 50/-, 63/- & 75/-
RAINCOATS FROM 25/-

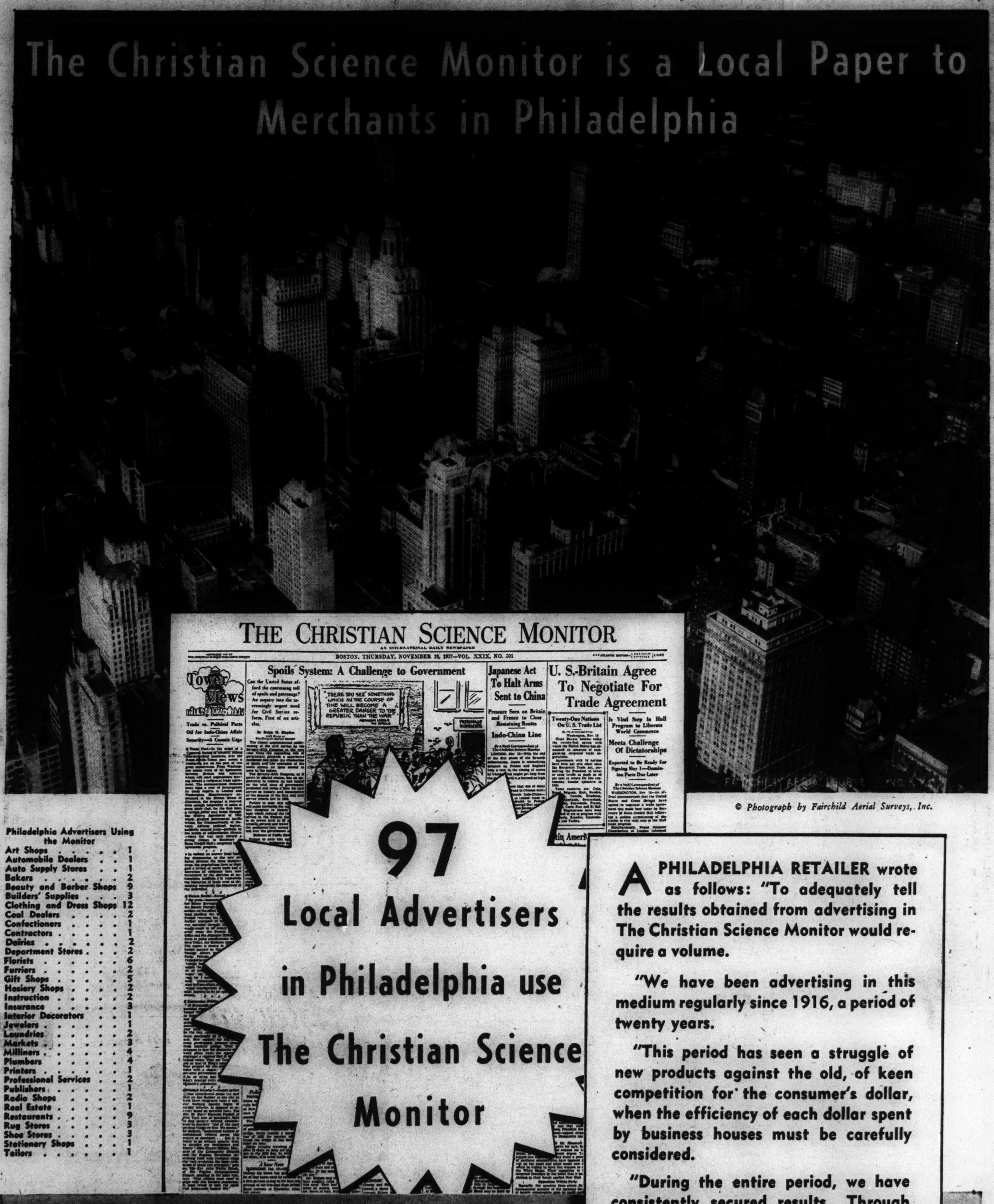
FOR PATTERNS WRITE TO 110-111 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND

OVER 300 DEPOTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS

Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

The Christian Science Monitor is a Local Paper to Merchants in Philadelphia



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 201
Tower Views
Spoils System: A Challenge to Government
"THERE YOU SEE SOMETHING WHICH IN THE COURSE OF TIME WILL BECOME A GREATER DANGER TO THE REPUBLIC THAN THE WAR
Japanese Act To Halt Arms Sent to China
Pressure Seen on Britain and France to Close Remaining Routes
Indo-China Line
U. S.-Britain Agree To Negotiate For Trade Agreement
Twenty-One Nations On U. S. Trade List
Is Vital Step In Hull Program to Liberate World Commerce
Meets Challenge Of Dictatorships
Expected to Be Ready for Signing May 1—Dominion Pacts Due Later

© *Photograph by Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.*

Philadelphia Advertisers Using the Monitor

Art Shops	1
Automobile Dealers	1
Auto Supply Stores	1
Bakers	2
Beauty and Barber Shops	9
Builders' Supplies	3
Clothing and Dress Shops	12
Coal Dealers	2
Confectioners	1
Contractors	1
Dairies	2
Department Stores	2
Florists	6
Furriers	2
Gift Shops	5
Hosiery Shops	2
Instruction	2
Insurance	3
Interior Decorators	1
Jewelers	1
Laundries	2
Markets	3
Milliners	4
Plumbers	4
Printers	1
Professional Services	2
Publishers	1
Radio Shops	2
Real Estate	1
Restaurants	9
Rug Stores	3
Shoe Stores	3
Stationery Shops	1
Tailors	1

97 Local Advertisers in Philadelphia use The Christian Science Monitor

A PHILADELPHIA RETAILER wrote as follows: "To adequately tell the results obtained from advertising in The Christian Science Monitor would require a volume.

"We have been advertising in this medium regularly since 1916, a period of twenty years.

"This period has seen a struggle of new products against the old, of keen competition for the consumer's dollar, when the efficiency of each dollar spent by business houses must be carefully considered.

"During the entire period, we have consistently secured results. Through the Monitor we have gotten more direct orders than through any other medium of advertising we have ever used."

Possibly you have an advertising problem that can be solved, partly at least, by using The Christian Science Monitor. Why not talk the matter over with us?

Name of writer of letter quoted given on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Daily Newspaper for All the Family

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Miami, London, Paris, Geneva

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

England

HOTEL WASHINGTON
LADY HONYWOOD
MANAGING · DIRECTOR
CURZON STREET, W.
Telephone: Grosvenor 3101

Every modern convenience, running hot and cold water and telephone in every bedroom. Beautiful suites of rooms. Magnificent Restaurant. Suitable for long or short stay.

The HONYWOOD HOTELS

LONDON:
Hotel Washington, Curzon St., W.
Batt's Hotel, Dover St., W.

COUNTRY:—
BROCKENHURST, Balmer Lawn Hotel
CARDIFF, Angel Hotel
CHELTENHAM, Queen's Hotel
LLANDRINDOD WELLS, Metropole Hotel
MALVERN, Country Hotel
SHREWSBURY, Raven Hotel
WEYMOUTH, Gloucester Hotel

Comfort . . . etc.

Always your first need and nowhere more considerately shown than at Hans Crescent. You'll be delighted with our excellent cuisine and restful atmosphere. Hyde Park, Harrods and theatres close by. An ideal setting for weddings and private dance parties. Near Christian Science church. Write the Manager for brochure.

HANS CRESCENT HOTEL Knightsbridge, S. W. 1

Tel. Sloane 3411. Telegrams, Manorotel, London.

Opposite the British Museum

THACKERAY HOTEL
Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

200 Rooms, Comfort and Refinement. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires and Telephones in all Bedrooms. Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6. Rooms with Private Bath Rooms:— Single, with Breakfast, from 11/6. Double, with Breakfast, from 19/6.

Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet "Walks in Old London" on application. Telegrams: Thackeray, London

---

Whether you come to town for a night's sojourn for a week's shopping for a month's visit or a year's residence

Stay at **THE ALEXANDRA**
HYDE PARK CORNER, LONDON, S.W.1

for an address of superlative convenience—for a choice of 140 rooms with every luxury . . . . . and for agreeable intimacy

Tel.: SLOane 4521.

ST. JAMES' COURT
Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.
(Close to Christian Science church)

London's World Renowned Service Flats

Comfortably Furnished. Fully Serviced, with high class Hotel amenities. Rentals from 7½ gns. p. w. or 30/- per day.

UNFURNISHED FLATS also available.

Phone Vic. 2300
Telegrams "Courtlike London"

Stay at the **GLOUCESTER HOTEL**
WEYMOUTH
(where harmony and Comfort is assured!
Telephone: Weymouth 404

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the

HOTEL REMBRANDT

Facing Victoria and Albert Museum, every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace Road.

CITY OF 79 INDUSTRIES . . .

LEICESTER
Famous Midlands city of quarter of a million inhabitants invites the Continental industrialist desirous of commencing a branch in England to consider the possibilities of locating here . . . one of the most prosperous cities of the World . . . clean, healthy, modern . . . with versatile labour available, abundant electricity, gas and water at specially low rates.

LEICESTER

Write for full information to the secretary, City of Leicester Publicity and Development Dept., 29 Horsefair Street, Leicester, or the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 6 Arlington Street, London, S. W. 1; 620 Fifth Avenue, New York, and 38 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris.

TRELOYHAN MANOR HOTEL
ST. IVES, CORNWALL

Overlooking Bay in own grounds of 12 acres. Close to Bathing Beaches and Golf Links. Tennis Courts, dancing, subtropical gardens. Central heating, garage. Own Farm Produce.
A. A. and R. A. C. Tel. 240

Collingwood Hotel
ILFRACOMBE, DEVON

Near to and facing sea.
Modern appointments throughout. Own Garage and Lock-ups.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND
Tel. 5

ROYAL COURT HOTEL
Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1
(Christian Science church adjacent)

Next best to a de luxe hotel

Every modern amenity and comfort. Quiet, restful and a moderate tariff. 2 lifts. H. & C.

ROYAL COURT RESTAURANT

Good food, well cooked and served in a pleasant continental atmosphere.

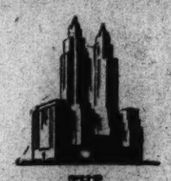
European Information Bureaux
of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON:
Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings Westminster (S. W.)

PARIS: 66 Faubourg St.-Honoré
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc

New York City

"Most people," says a famous English dramatist, "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." But it is a knowledge of values that brings so many people to The Waldorf-Astoria!



THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

Hospitality As Genuine As "T. R.'s" Smile

THE
ROOSEVELT
Barnam G. Hines, Mgr. Director
Madison Ave. at 45th St., N. Y.

A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE
1000 Rooms with bath
For one from $2.25
For two from $3.00

Prince George Hotel
28th St., near 5th Ave., New York
In the zone of quiet
Albert M. Gutterson, Manager

Monitor Readers
We have a special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath, $2.00 up
Double room with bath, $3.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres. Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

COMING TO NEW YORK?

Stop at the centrally located 44th St. Hotel, 129 West 44th St. 500 rms., 500 baths. Write for free guide, "SEE NEW YORK." H. H. Cummings, Mgr.

44TH ST. HOTEL

BUYERS! SHOPPERS! VACATIONISTS!
Hotel MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY at 32nd ST • NEW YORK
One block from Penn Station. Subways at door
"VISIT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1939"

QUIET HAVEN
at the heart of
NEW YORK

For a refreshing, new approach to the city . . . a small, quiet hotel, well known for its spacious comfort and atmosphere of refinement. Theatres, shops, Radio City, within easy walking. Restaurant

Rooms with bath from $3.50

HOTEL SEYMOUR
50 WEST 45
NEW YORK
Just off Fifth Avenue
Edmond Cotty, Manager

NO BAR or COCKTAIL LOUNGE
Small, quiet family hotel between 5th & 6th Avenues
Rooms with private bath: Single $2 . . . Double $3
HOTEL STANFORD
43 WEST 32nd STREET • NEW YORK CITY

New York State

In Buffalo, N. Y., stop at
THE FAIRFAX
A Modern Apartment Hotel Ideally Located
Excellent Meals, Moderate Rates for Transients or Residents
715 DELAWARE AVENUE

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Mareness, Manager

Greater Boston

The Charlesgate

on Beacon St. at Charlesgate East
One of Boston's Distinctive Hotels catering to a clientele appreciative of the atmosphere and comfort of a well organized home.

Comfortable rooms at nominal rates. Within easy walking distance of The Mother Church
No Liquors
Richard N. Summers Kenmore 4200

Atlantic City, N. J.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore

ROOM / BATH / MEALS — Per Person Sun. — $10
$12, $14 Per Person

Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays) Write for information

A. S. Squyres, Gen. Mgr.
P. Ernest Feldt, Res. Mgr.

the **SENATOR** • *Atlantic City*

Winter Can't Bite You Here!
You'll enjoy the mild air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Solarium. Children's playroom. Sun decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.

The **SEASIDE**
on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
A. G. TOWLES, Gen. Mgr. HARRISON COOK, Res. Mgr.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY

A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial ocean rooms. Near Christian Science Church. Choicest of French and American Foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European, with meals $8. *Bennett E. Tousley, General Mgr.*

Washington, D. C.

Florida

In Miami it's the
HOTEL
Robert Clay
Refined atmosphere, centrally located, modern conforts, exceptional low winter rates.
JAMES J. HELM, Mgr.

Chicago

Where to stop in Chicago!

Do you seek quiet, dignified surroundings? Complete hotel service—centrally located.

Whether it is on business, shopping, or vacationing, quarters are available to Monitor readers. Under one roof is offered the combined facilities of a fine hotel and exclusive club overlooking Lake Michigan where the amenities of the refined home are observed. Cordial welcome is also extended to Associations and Conventions. Surprisingly modest tariff. Happy to supply further details upon request.

HOWARD R. WILL
257 East Chestnut Street
WHitehall 4880 Chicago

THE TRAEMOUR HOTEL
5427 KENMORE AVE., CHICAGO

Enjoy the delightful, clean, new studio rooms and complete hotel service at low rates. Attractive tea room. Quick and easy transportation to "Loop." One block from Church.
By the Day, or $7.00 up per week
Longbeach 2743
HELEN ASHBY—Manager

Illinois

The Georgian
Evanston's Finest Hotel
Rooms, Apartments; Transient, Residential; Moderate Rentals.
HINMAN AT DAVIS
Evanston, Ill.
FRED A. HERTWIG, Manager

St. Louis, Mo.

GOOD LIVING

Fine food, comfortable smartly appointed rooms, friendly service. And yet over 50% of all rooms for $3.50 or less single; $5.00 or less double.

Hotel Wayfair
ST. LOUIS

HOTEL KINGS-WAY
in ST. LOUIS

On the very edge of magnificent Forest Park. Cool, airy rooms, spacious lounges, sumptuous dining room, a Tavern Grill of atmosphere and charm. Rates reasonable
WEST PINE AT KINGSHIGHWAY
Opposite Forest Park
(Under Schimmel Direction)

VISIT THE ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS

A FINE HOTEL with MODERATE RATES
$2.00 with Bath and free garage
COMMUNICATE WITH
HARRY COOPLAND, Manager

Kansas City, Mo.

Ambassador Hotel
16TH AND BROADWAY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Apartments, Suites and Rooms. All Rooms with Combination Tub and Shower. Modern in every respect. $2.00 and up. E. H. Brady, Mgr.

Experienced Travelers Turn To The Pickwick!

Pickwick HOTELS
Kansas City • San Francisco • San Diego

Re-Newed Throughout HOTEL
PRESIDENT
From $2.50 Every Room with Shower and Bath
KANSAS CITY
MISSOURI
14th & BALTIMORE

Indiana

HOTEL GARY
GARY, INDIANA

Ideal for a stay of a day or a permanent home. You will find this modern hotel immaculately clean and the rooms delightful. Wonderful food—Coffee Shop or Dining Room. Garage and Parking. Kindly write for illustrated folder.

Texas

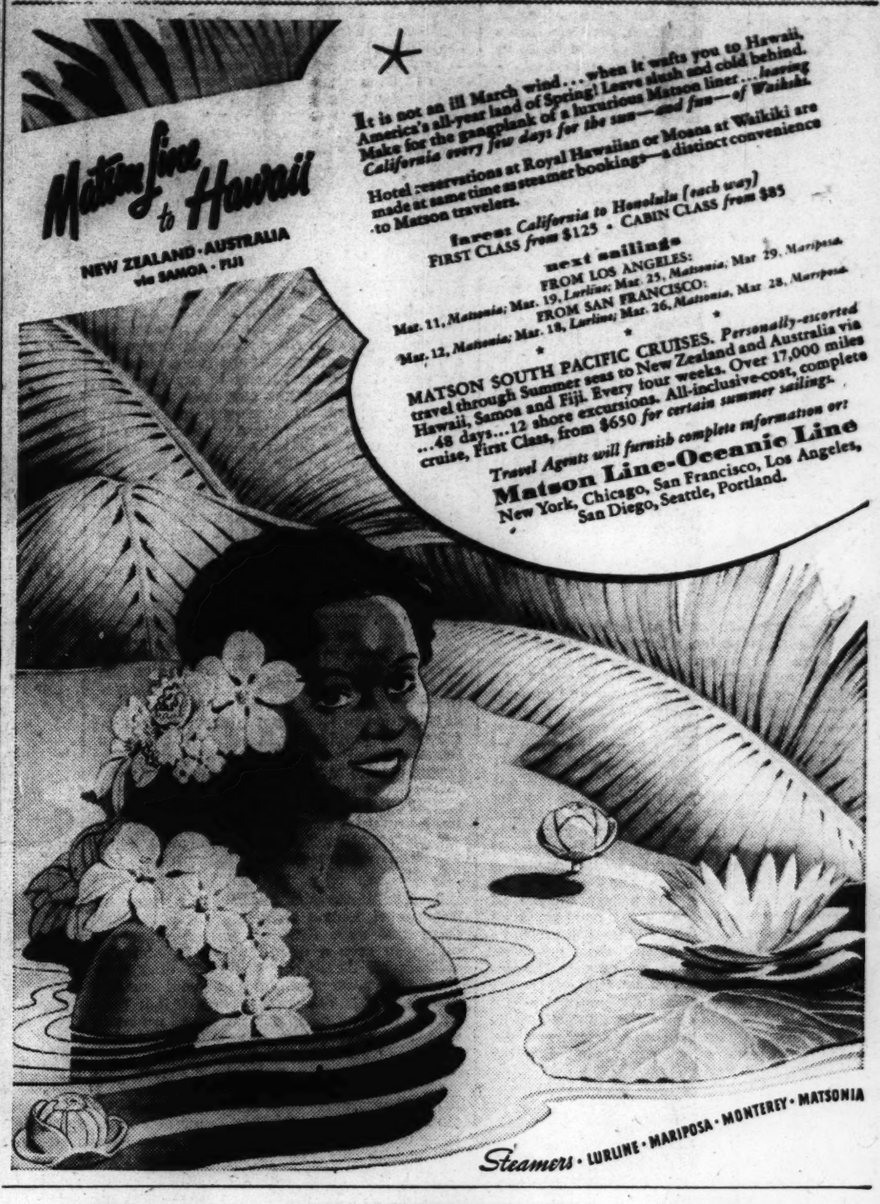
HILTON HOTEL
El Paso's Newest and Finest
El Paso, Texas
DON B. BURGER, Mgr.

DRISKILL HOTEL

500 Rooms of Solid Comfort
Cafe
Coffee Shop
W. L. Stark, Mgr.
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Hotel Proprietors Welcome
Letters of Appreciation
from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Travel



It is not an ill March wind . . . when it wafts you to Hawaii, America's all-year land of Spring! Leave slush and cold behind. Make for the gangplank of a luxurious Matson liner . . . *leaving California every few days for the sun—and fun—of Waikiki.*

Hotel reservations at Royal Hawaiian or Moana at Waikiki are made at same time as steamer bookings—a distinct convenience to Matson travelers.

fares: *California to Honolulu (each way)* FIRST CLASS *from* $125 • CABIN CLASS *from* $85

next sailings
FROM LOS ANGELES:
Mar. 11, *Matsonia;* Mar. 19, *Lurline;* Mar. 25, *Matsonia,* Mar 29, *Mariposa.*
FROM SAN FRANCISCO:
Mar. 12, *Matsonia;* Mar. 18, *Lurline;* Mar. 26, *Matsonia,* Mar 28, *Mariposa.*

MATSON SOUTH PACIFIC CRUISES. *Personally-escorted* travel through Summer seas to New Zealand and Australia via Hawaii, Samoa and Fiji. Every four weeks. Over 17,000 miles ...48 days...12 shore excursions. All-inclusive-cost, complete cruise, First Class, from $650 *for certain summer sailings.*

Travel Agents will furnish complete information on
Matson Line-Oceanic Line
New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, Portland.

Colorado

In DENVER
OLIN HOTEL
Opposite First Church of Christ, Scientist
Famous Foods
No liquor served
Huntington Operated
W. T. "Billy" Briggs Gen. Manager

The **Shirley Savoy**
DENVER'S *Largest and Best Equipped Hotel*
Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

San Francisco

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO

Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.50 to $3.50 for ONE: $3.50 to $5.00 for TWO. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block.
P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.
San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor.

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO

Down town on Geary St. above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 one person; $3.50 to $6.00 two persons; without bath $1.75 one person, $2.50 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

California

Highlands Inn
Four miles south of Carmel on the new Carmel-Simeon Highway
High on the Cliffs Above the Ocean View Unsurpassed
American and European Plan Moderate Rates
P. O. CARMEL, CAL.

PINE INN
Carmel, California
JOHN B. JORDAN
On the new Carmel-Simeon Highway
In pine forest on the ocean beach
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
Novel and Unique Rates Reasonable

Minnesota

THE CURTIS HOTEL

Travelers from coast to coast who enjoy REAL LIVING prefer the CURTIS in Minneapolis.

Rate { One Person $2.00 and up / Two Persons $3.00 and up

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

Two Outstanding Features: Rates from $3.00 up. Roosevelt

Los Angeles

4077 W. 3rd St.

KIPLING HOTEL
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Famous for its good food
A luxurious yet homelike atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Nationally known for excellent food at moderate prices. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2 Daily, with bath.

IN LOS ANGELES
HOTEL STILLWELL
Grand Avenue at Ninth
MODERN • QUIET
SELECT

250 rooms each with private bath and outside exposure. Close to shops, churches, theatres, banks and transportation—yet away from the noise. Coffee shop. Garage. Special Weekly and Monthly Rates on Request

---

New Northern Hotel

J. S. WOOD, *Prop.*
$1.00 a DAY
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY RATES
MUtual 1135
2nd at Hill Street
Los Angeles

Oregon

LITHIA HOTEL
ASHLAND, OREGON
10 miles south California-Oregon state line. 19 miles to Medford, Oregon. Famous hot mineral springs. Rates: Without bath $2.50 per day. With bath $3.00 per day. Walter H. Farre, Mgr. Owner

---

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NORWICH

A beautiful mediaeval city invites the attention of all tourists and holiday-seekers to its Norman Cathedral and Castle, ancient Churches, characteristic buildings and quaint byways. As a holiday centre, Norwich is ideal. Attractive in itself, it is also within easy distance of the broads and the seaside resorts of the Norfolk coast. The city is as up-to-date as it is picturesque, and its shopping and entertainment facilities are excellent. Municipal Aerodrome and three 18-hole Golf Courses.

FOR OFFICIAL GUIDE, APPLY THE TOWN CLERK, NORWICH, or Travel Assn., 630, Fifth Avenue, New York

---

AUSTRALIA
LOW ROUND TRIPS
$422 up Cabin Class
Go by the famous "sunshine route." Round trips to Sydney, $422 up; to Auckland, $326 up—Cabin Class.
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN
Traffic Agents—Canadian Pacific

WEST
FROM ST. LOUIS
5 TRAINS DAILY
9:10 am
1:28 pm
4:05 pm
7:30 pm
11:45 pm
Double Daily Thru Service Between St. Louis and Colorado and California
Ask any ticket agent for details or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.
WABASH

ALL VISITORS TO EUROPE

are reminded that the European Travel Service of

LUNNS
Sir Henry Lunn Ltd.

is at their disposal for information and advice. Independent tours by land, sea or air arranged for. Itineraries to suit individual requirements.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET "VISITING EUROPE" containing suggestions for tours at very moderate cost to all parts of Europe.

LUNNS 56 HAYMARKET LONDON, S. W. 1, Eng.

EUROPE
COME WITH ME
THIS SUMMER FOR A TOUR of OLD WORLD WONDERLANDS
Joyous vacation . . . independent privileges you will appreciate.
Write for details
(Mrs.) Vista Perdew, Director
Sundial Travel Service
Waureegan Hotel Bldg., Norwich, Conn. or 65 Flagg Road, West Hartford, Conn.

CHESTER

City walls of Roman and Saxon origin. Unique mediaeval town. Cathedral and monastic buildings. Old houses and crypts. Roman remains. River boating. Shopping, entertainment and sport of every kind. Gateway to North Wales. Regatta July 14. Floodlighting Display of Historical Attractions, Sept. 10 to Oct. 9. Illustrated guide free from Publicity Officer, Town Hall, Chester, England, or through the Travel Association of Great Britain, 620 Fifth Ave., New York.

Aviation: U. S. to Europe in 20 Hours by Plane

Scheduled flights of 20 hours to Europe in luxurious 100-ton transoceanic flying boats are seen as commonplace within the next few years by Igor I. Sikorsky, aircraft manufacturer. Mr. Sikorsky predicted this last week at the twelfth annual Steinmetz Memorial Lecture at the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

"Aircraft crossing the Atlantic within the next few years will have some 50 comfortable staterooms, a large dining room for dancing or games in the evening, promenade decks, a library, and comfortable living quarters for the crew," Mr. Sikorsky predicted.

"Limit in the size of aircraft in the future will be dictated not by engineering possibilities," he said, "but by economical factors and traffic requirements." He added that flying boats of 500 or even 1,000 tons, capable of carrying several thousand passengers, could be successfully designed and built, but that a larger number of 100 to 250-ton ships running on more frequent schedules will prove to be the more practicable transoceanic passenger service.

Dwelling further on the practicable limitations of aviation, he said it was probable that an altitude of 30,000 feet and a speed of 600 miles per hour will not be exceeded until a new source of energy giving greater power per unit of weight, combined with a new method of propulsion, becomes available.

News in Aviation

Pass Riders Now Pay

Because most of the airlines operate at a loss, under their present rate of pay for carrying the mail, which to be sure is augmented by the revenue from passengers and express, the three transcontinental carriers, TWA, United and American Airlines have decided to impose a new, and uniform, series of "service charges" on all passes issued passengers.

The public at large knows little if anything about the number of people who ride the airways of the country on passes. In a recent analysis contained in a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on domestic airline passenger traffic, it was revealed that, in a six-months period in 1937 56,598 passengers traveled a total of 22,962,035 miles on airline passes, the transportation involved having a carefully computed revenue value of $1,665,551.39.

It was in 1934 that the ICC was given rate-reviewing powers, as a part of the work of its Bureau of Air Mail. In the time between, the number of non-revenue passengers carried by the airlines has shown a steady increase. The figures have risen from 43,184 passengers carried free by the airlines in the latter half of 1935, to 44,140 for the first half of 1936, to 53,891 for the next six months, and the 56,598 of the first half of 1937. The figure for the six-month period in 1937 shows that 12.45 per cent of those traveling the airways in that period were carried without payment.

This free transportation is in addition to the number of people carried at reduced rates under company rules permitting employees and their families to fly for half fare, which travel had a tariff value of $10,221.14 for the six-month period.

In case there are those who are curious about the identity of those who contributed to such a large free list, of the 56,598 1937 six-months non-revenue passenger total, 32,272 were officers and employees of the companies listed, Federal Government employees were 1,965, and 434 were officers and employees of state and local governments, 1,787 of the latter two groups being tabulated traveling on official business.

In the field of "sales promotion, advertising or publicity," 7,570 passengers were carried free, while 2,658 were taken on a "courtesy and good-will" basis, and 333 given passes for "other reasons."

It perhaps would be fair—in view of the brickbats that flew at the heads of Congressmen over the question of travel allowance money at Christmas time—to record that only 13 Members of Congress received free airline transportation in the 1937 period indicated.

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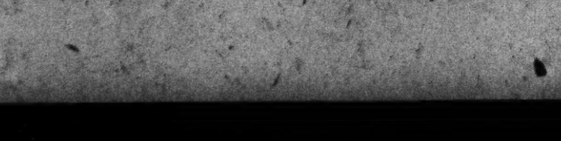

The Home Forum

Why Not More Pamphlets?

IN WRITING to D'Alembert, Voltaire once said that twenty folio volumes would never make a revolution, but the things to be looked out for were the little books at thirty sous. This reference of Gustave Lanson's struck me very much years ago and today it seems of more interest still, for pamphlets are badly needed now. Before we proceed to the prime subject, let us recognise that one of the most difficult problems is to determine exactly (or even not exactly) how our ancestors read the folio volume. A more inconvenient, unmanageable, clumsy thing to deal with than the folio cannot be imagined, although Charles Lamb might not agree to this. You cannot hold it in your lap and of course you need both hands to deal with it. You certainly cannot read the folio in bed and no more can you in a railway carriage. Even in libraries you cannot always find a book-frame and if, in a library, you put your folio on a flat table, the print never focuses right and the tome itself musses your waistcoat. Even the most dexterous conjurers cannot get a folio into an attaché-case, while only the iconoclast dares use it to press trousers. There have been efforts to defend the folio, such as to say that in the past men had more leisure for their reading; but this is mere evasion and less than half-hearted. Furthermore, busy men have always been busy; they may have had different hours and eaten appalling stuff to their breakfast, but even in the good old days the number of hours in the day was the same as it is today. No, the mystery must remain to brood by itself.

* * *

IT IS CONSPICUOUS that today the public needs education; for, although plenty of men and women can read, not so many are being taught to think, that is, to understand the relation of facts one to the other and to draw conclusions. Politics and economics push themselves into the open as they have not done for generations; they are discussed by millions with the vague sense that great changes are impending, and these millions are not of the academic type. They do not live with books and papers, yet it is essential that they should have, somehow or other, what fruits books and papers can give; for they are the ones who vote. It will be said at once that editorials take the place once occupied by pamphlets, but I do not believe this to be correct. In some of the great newspapers of today will be found admirable editorials. In New York, London and Paris these are to be found constantly and we who live in the democracies can be glad of it; the ability and knowledge often displayed are impressive to a degree that is sometimes not appreciated by the public. But the longest editorial, and the most thorough, cannot effect what is often done by the shortest pamphlet. We are to consider that always the pamphleteer is more independent, more free in doing his work than the editorial writer. The pamphleteer writes to suit himself, while the imagination would have to be most benevolently stretched really to see an editorial writer who was quite independent. He is an employee, not a principal, and in his work cannot forget this fact. It is the difference between a man who must work with a committee and the man that need please but himself. The editorial writer's employer may be a combination of the Brothers Cheeryble and Spinoza, but he is an employer who in turn must make a living.

* * *

THERE ARE, TOO, physical limitations that not seldom hamper the editorial writer. What seems but a slim pamphlet, decanted into the editorial columns, would from its bulk terrify the average reader. No more could the pamphlet's freedom of expression have a place in the editorial. I do not mean to say that the perfect pamphleteer has any right to forget his manners; but his business is to say what he, the writer, thinks; indeed, his duty is to do just that. Courier in his *Pamphlet des Pamphlets* insists on brevity and compression, but he means less brevity than would be found in an editorial and more than would be found in a book. There are many books written from day to day that treat subjects much in the public view, but they are not pamphlets. On the contrary, they are thick books whose four or five hundred pages are many of them heavy shod with footnotes. They have graphs and they have tables and conscientious indexes, but they are not pamphlets and many of them are only of use to the specialist. For the average man, they are too expensive, and to the man who can afford them their style is sometimes repugnant and betrays that curious lack of education so often seen in educated writers. I have in mind as to these, the works on economics and sociology. Sometimes the books on politics are better written and less grievous to read, but take all of them on all subjects and of the best it must be said that they are not pamphlets. The more you look over the present situation, the more you must agree with what Voltaire said to D'Alembert.

* * *

COURIER UNDERSTOOD all this. To be sure, he wrote more than a century ago, but his was the period when the Holy Alliance was preparing to save a misguided world, and the problem for democracy was much what it is now. The conservatives naturally did not like what he said; like M. Artus Bertrand, they could not stand pamphlets. If it was a matter of a good solid work of four or five volumes, that was quite different. It was a book, a respectable thing to have in the house; it was a production for serious men. But a pamphlet? Ah, that was worse than indigestible, and distinctly not respectable. But Courier's imaginary friend in the *Pamphlet des Pamphlets*, the English "Sir John Bickerstaff," told him: "Talk to men about their affairs and the business of the moment, be understood of all, if you want to make a name." Here are the words that distinguish the pamphlet from the book "Be understood of all," that is, talk to the man in the street. This can be done without mud slinging, and Courier, who was a classicist, slung no mud. He was not always agreeable, but then one cannot please everybody and perhaps he was a little too well resigned to that disadvantage. At all events, what he wrote was read and that is more than can be said of some of the broad waistcoated books that rumble majestically from the press.

LEST READERS MISUNDERSTAND, it is not denied that the past has seen showers of pamphlets at different periods; but we are talking of the present day. Can anyone imagine what would be the effect of a good pamphlet, written about the United States and its foreign relations? The time is come when the good people of the country should know more about certain matters abroad than they do now and understand that these matters concern them here, at home, and closely. A pamphlet would be preserved where an editorial would not. Of course, there are some diligent readers who cut out editorials and carry them preserved in their pocketbooks to a point of honorable limpness. But these readers are not many; for the greater part, editorials are not treated thus, while the chances are much greater that a pamphlet will be kept for future reference. People read editorials, make no mistake about that, and sometimes editorial writers find that they have readers in faraway places. You may write a capitel piece about the use of overshoes among the Phoenicians, forget all about it and then, some three or four months after its printing, receive a letter from a man in Albuquerque pointing out your gross inaccuracy and sinister character. One never knows where an editorial will strike or what embattled farmer it may rouse to fury. The pamphlet rouses, too, but in a different way, as an appeal to the intelligence and above all, to the rights of the reading public—it looks more permanent than the editorial and is insensibly given more weight on that account. But this matter of appearance of permanency is no excuse for having a book pass as a pamphlet. For example, in William Ellery Channing's "Remarks on the Character of Napoleon," he says: "Napoleon thought himself more than a match for the moral instincts of our nature." Now, the good pamphleteer could take a thought like this and in two pages turn out a very pretty piece of work that might give the reader a certain distaste for strong-arm methods in politics, domestic and international, and even make him resolve that so far as in him lay he would always resist bullying and bad faith. The average man is fairly intelligent—what he needs is to be shown what to be intelligent about—and the pamphlet in this can be his friend.

* * *

A FEATURE OF good pamphlet writing is that it must be concise. A split infinitive will be forgiven the pamphleteer sooner than a Clarendonian sentence. The good pamphleteer will not sprawl all over a page in saying what he means; every word must tell and the better the words and the style, the more the public will like it, for the public has a disconcerting sense of good writing, a fact that is sometimes overlooked by some that profess to show that the world is not flat. So, then, let us hope that more pamphlets will appear, broadsides if you like, which talk to men about what they should know to keep their freedom and to buttress their manhood, to make them immune to casuistry and to the false delights of immediate material advantage. Many men and women know at least how to spell and in the democracies we have still the freedom of the press. The time is come, I think, for more pamphlets.

J. H. S.

White Peacock

DELICATE anthers on the silken head
Quiver and sway
And, as he moves away,
The royal fabric of his fan is spread.
But even thus he is not so beautiful
As when the high
Stone column lifts him nearer sky
And his furled plumage sweeps the glittering pool.

ELEANOR GLENN WALLIS

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By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

THE OLD SCHOLAR: *A Drawing by M. Augusta Mullikin*

THIS old scholar represents a Chinese type which has been revered through the long ages of China's culture. He and his companions are by no means extinct, even in this era of rapid change and modernization. Doubtless he still cons his books, still patiently watches over his students, in some Chinese town mercifully remote and safe from the grim tragedy of war. At least, he reminds us of the China which has always been and of the China which will endure.

The Hospitable Ricksha Man

PRACTICALLY my first acquaintance made in Peiping was Kao No. 224. His was a beautifully polished and upholstered ricksha, fresh every morning with immaculate ruffled slip-covers. Kao's English was of a far higher order than any ricksha puller I had so far encountered, and Kao himself gentle, kindly, and intelligent. Unlike the Southern Chinese he was tall; he was handsome in an Indian sort of way; so, following the custom, I engaged him for the length of my stay in Peiping. . . .

The day before I left he invited me for tea at his home. Kao did not come for me with his ricksha; he sent another "boy" who took me for what seemed like miles and miles through the streets and hutungs (the famous alley-like thoroughfares) of the Chinese City. It had been raining and the dirt roadway was rutted and muddy, but this boy, as Kao did, picked his way with the delicacy of a cat through the mire, emerging as spotless as he had begun. I never tired of watching the twinkling feet of the Chinese ricksha boys, small, sure and immaculate in their black cloth slippers, and their hands modeled on the same delicate slender pattern.

Kao greeted me at the gate in spotless white. He led me through a maze of passages to a little courtyard bright with flowers, around which were built the one-storied little rooms in which Kao, his wife and nine children lived. How many of their relatives and in-laws lived with them I didn't know; a shy face peeped from a window and as quickly disappeared; babies toddled in and out of doorways and were shyly presented by a young mother to be admired and then taken away. In spite of the quantity of life in that little compound and in the tiny rooms, it was astonishingly quiet and well ordered—and spotlessly clean. And cleanliness in the native quarter of a Chinese city is not the simple matter that it is in our civilization, as water is expensive. . . .

Tea was served in a little room that was both bedroom and living room. There were no chairs, but I was made comfortable on a cushion on the built-in bed. I was later to learn that a Chinese bed has nothing in common with Western ideas of what beds should be, as the two fundamentals, springs and mattress, are unknown in a real Chinese household. Just polished boards, or bamboo poles, on which you lie wrapped in a *pugai*, or quilt. The tea was delicious and so were the moon cakes and the little delicate rice cookies. Several children and grown-ups watched me in silent gravity as I sipped my tea while Kao talked of many things. He was the only member of his family who knew the foreigner's language.

Mrs. Kao, a tiny, slim little thing . . . also in spotless white trousers and jacket, her knot of shining hair pierced with a jade arrow, watched in silence, a rather puzzled expression on her sweet madonna face. . . .

My departure for my hotel to pack for the plane next morning was not without regret. I should have liked to see much more of that fascinating family.—From "The Lady and the Panda," by RUTH HARKNESS. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

A Day in the Greening Woods

I FELT like Ronsard, who promised to lock himself into his room and read all Homer in one night. At the same time I had an impulse to throw the key of my cabin into the slough and lock myself out, to spend the day in the greening woods. Sunlight was gleaming on the umbrellas of the mandrake leaves; the high bright tops of the willows and cottonwoods above the slower trees threw up a salute. The flat-topped, layered hawthorns had the look of those thorn trees across the veldt, that I have never seen except in films of grazing giraffes. As outland, if you came to think of it, as a veldt tree was the tanager that flashed before me, just back from the Orinoco. The spring world has no walls. The young wind bears the thoughts away and away; the steel-blue, three-cornered shape of the swallow lifts the heart up with it; the unseen heron calls to the ears; the nostrils answer to the smell of the wild crab in flower; the curious simian hands ask for the twigs that snap off so neatly from the black willows around the sloughs. On the way to the cabin, it seemed, I had stepped on the wanderweed.

So I opened the door, chucked in everything I carried, and closed the door quickly before work should catch me. Past the big bur oaks I waded through the quaking, windy grass of a swale, hearing on my left the glee of the redwings whose note is like the ringing of doorbells to out-of-doors. Beyond the swale there is a long ridge covered with the climax forest of ash and basswood and oak, and I went there and found a sunny log to sit on and think.—From "Singing in the Wilderness," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Putnam.)

One Fundamental Source

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Christian Scientist instinctively reaches out for the ideas of divine Mind to supply whatever seems to be his present need. Since divine Love is unchanging good, we can with advantage trust Him "who only doeth wondrous things" (Psalms 72:18). That which is not good, upright, and perfect is not of God, unerring divine Principle, and is classified by Christian Science as a human concept. "But to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him" (I Corinthians 8:6). So the Christian Scientist readily recognizes that everything real is the work of God and is His manifestation.

The belief that we are material and mortal hampers our recognition of divine control and harmony in human affairs; whereas, the understanding that man is the likeness of Spirit reveals the all-inclusive perfect government of Soul. Health, harmony, happiness, and success are divine ideas, and belong abundantly to every individual as the child of God. Soul never withholds good from us, for its resources are unlimited, and it is impartial and unsparing in its dispensations. Mary Baker Eddy states (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 206), "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes,—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply."

Even though it reveals the ephemeral nature of all that is human and mortal, Christian Science does not neglect human needs. From this Science we learn that man derives unerring intelligence and unlimited power from God. Consequently we become better and more productive workmen. Christian Science eliminates the belief in the necessity of debility, inability, injustice, and all superstition. With these delusions removed, can there exist any lack of right opportunity?

Instantly to acknowledge, with thankfulness, that God is the source of every good thing—of all reality—promotes our spirituality, our meekness, ability, and prosperity. Good results do not just happen; they have a fundamental cause which may be understood and demonstrated. We must mentally rise above mere superficial material phenomena and discern the true nature of being, cause and effect. Then we shall truly find that "creation rests on a spiritual basis" (*ibid.*, p. 555). This understanding is necessary in order to arrive at conclusions which are immutable and demonstrable.

We rise above the false sense of creation as material and master its distressing impositions, in the proportion that we recognize the divine fact that there is only one creation and that it is spiritual. The seeming amalgamation of good and evil, harmony and inharmony, immortality and mortality, is but an illusion of mortal mind, and its falsity is exposed by the revelation of Christian Science. Since perfection is the sole criterion of being, that which gives evidence of imperfection is unreal. One can gain the correct understanding of creation only as he acknowledges that God is all-power, all-presence, all-intelligence.

The Christian Scientist rejoices in the fact that nothing really exists beyond God's all-ness—that there is nothing real outside of infinite Love. It is apparent that since the source of being is good, there is in reality nothing for humanity to fear. There is in reality no evil power, cause, or effect, for divine Truth is All-in-all. Then let us regard fear as simply a mortal temptation to believe that eternal Principle is not All-in-all—that there can be another source of power and intelligence. Not admitting such a possibility, the Christian Scientist reduces fear to nothingness.

Only when one is mystified concerning the source of being is he assailed by anxiety. The Christian Scientist consciously and constantly affirms that God, immortal Life, is the preserver of his life, the controller of his affairs, and the only real source of his intelligence and ability. All inharmony is solely the result of a seeming separation from the divine source of being—from infinite good—and this is corrected by spiritually understanding the oneness of the real man with ever-present Mind.

It is obvious that what is true is capable of demonstration. When an individual discerns through Christian Science his true unity with the divine source of being, it is imperative that he prove this truth in increased human health, happiness, harmony, and abundance. The Christian Scientist holds it a duty to accept as real only the true concept of being. As this task is well done manifold blessings enrich human experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Eine fundamentale Quelle

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Christliche Wissenschafter hat ein unwillkürliches Verlangen nach den Ideen des göttlichen Gemüts, um alles, was auch immer sein gegenwärtiges Bedürfnis zu sein scheint, zu befriedigen. Da die göttliche Liebe das unwandelbare Gute ist, können wir zu unserem Vorteil unser Vertrauen auf Ihn setzen, „der allein Wunder tut" (Ps. 72, 18). Was nicht gut, nicht rechtschaffen und nicht vollkommen ist, ist nicht von Gott, dem unfehlbaren göttlichen Prinzip, und wird in der Christlichen Wissenschaft menschlicher Begriff genannt. „Wir haben doch nur einen Gott, den Vater, von welchem alle Dinge sind und wir zu ihm; und einen Herrn, Jesus Christus, durch welchen alle Dinge sind und wir durch ihn" (1. Kor. 8, 6). So ist es für den Christlichen Wissenschafter nicht schwer zu erkennen, daß alles Wirkliche das Werk Gottes und Seine Offenbarwerdung ist.

Der Glaube, daß wir materiell und sterblich seien, hindert uns, die göttliche Herrschaft und Harmonie in menschlichen Angelegenheiten zu erkennen, während das Verständnis, daß der Mensch das Gleichnis des Geistes ist, die allumfassende vollkommene Regierung der Seele enthüllt. Gesundheit, Harmonie, Freudigkeit und Erfolg sind göttliche Ideen und gehören jedem einzelnen als Kind Gottes in Fülle. Die Seele enthält uns das Gute nie vor; denn ihre Mittel sind unbegrenzt, und sie ist unparteiisch und freigebig bei ihren Austeilungen. Mary Baker Eddy erklärt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 206): „In der wissenschaftlichen Beziehung von Gott zum Menschen sehen wir: was einen segnet, segnet alle, wie Jesus es an den Broten und Fischen zeigte—da Geist und nicht die Materie die Quelle aller Versorgung ist".

Obgleich die Christliche Wissenschaft die Vergänglichkeit alles Menschlichen und Sterblichen enthüllt, vernachlässigt sie die menschlichen Bedürfnisse nicht. Durch diese Wissenschaft lernen wir verstehen, daß der Mensch unfehlbare Intelligenz und unbegrenzte Kraft von Gott empfängt. Daher werden wir bessere und tüchtigere Arbeiter. Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht ein Ende mit dem Glauben an die Unvermeidlichkeit von Schwachheit, Unfähigkeit, Ungerechtigkeit und mit allem Aberglauben. Kann es Mangel an rechter Gelegenheit geben, wenn diese Täuschungen beseitigt sind?

Sofortiges dankbares Anerkennen, daß Gott die Quelle alles Guten—aller Wirklichkeit—ist, fördert unsere Geistigkeit, unsere Demut, unsere Fähigkeit und unser Gedeihen. Gute Ergebnisse sind keine Zufälligkeiten; sie haben eine Grundursache, die verstanden und bewiesen werden kann. Wir müssen uns mental über rein oberflächliche materielle Erscheinungen erheben und die wahre Art des Seins, die wahre Ursache und Wirkung, wahrnehmen. Dann werden wir wahrhaft finden, daß „die Schöpfung auf einer geistigen Grundlage ruht" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 555). Dieses Verständnis ist nötig, um unumstößliche und beweisbare Schlüsse zu ziehen.

Wir erheben uns über den falschen materiellen Sinn der Schöpfung und meistern seine beunruhigenden Belastungen in dem Verhältnis, wie wir die göttliche Tatsache erkennen, daß es nur eine Schöpfung gibt, und daß sie geistig ist. Die scheinbare Vermischung von Gut und Böse, Harmonie und Disharmonie, Unsterblichkeit und Sterblichkeit ist nur eine Trugvorstellung des sterblichen Gemüts, deren Falschheit durch die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft bloßgestellt wird. Da Vollkommenheit der einzige Prüfstein des Seins ist, ist alles, was sich als unvollkommen erweist, unwirklich. Man kann das richtige Verständnis der Schöpfung nur erlangen, wenn man anerkennt, daß Gott Allmacht, Allgegenwart und Allintelligenz ist.

Der Christliche Wissenschafter frohlockt über die Tatsache, daß außer der Allheit Gottes in Wirklichkeit nichts besteht—daß es nichts Wirkliches außerhalb der unendlichen Liebe gibt. Da das Gute die Quelle des Seins ist, ist es einleuchtend, daß die Menschheit in Wirklichkeit nichts zu fürchten hat. Es gibt in Wirklichkeit keine böse Macht, keine böse Ursache oder böse Wirkung; denn die göttliche Wahrheit ist das All in allem. Laßt uns also Furcht einfach ansehen als eine sterbliche Versuchung zu glauben, daß das ewige Prinzip nicht das All in allem sei—daß es eine andere Macht- und Intelligenzquelle geben könne. Durch Ablehnung einer solchen Möglichkeit führt der Christliche Wissenschafter die Furcht auf ihr vollendetes Nichts zurück.

Nur wenn man über den Ursprung des Seins im unklaren ist, wird man von Sorge überfallen. Der Christliche Wissenschafter behauptet bewußt und beständig, daß Gott, das unsterbliche Leben, der Erhalter seines Lebens, der Lenker seiner Angelegenheiten und der einzig wirkliche Ursprung seiner Intelligenz und Fähigkeit ist. Aller Mißklang ist lediglich das Ergebnis einer scheinbaren Trennung von dem göttlichen Ursprung des Seins—von dem unendlich Guten—und dies wird durch das geistige Verständnis des Einsseins des wirklichen Menschen mit dem immergegenwärtigen Gemüt berichtigt.

Es ist einleuchtend, daß etwas, was wahr ist, bewiesen werden kann. Wenn einer durch die Christliche Wissenschaft sein wahres Einssein mit dem göttlichen Ursprung des Seins erkennt, muß er unbedingt diese Wahrheit in besserer menschlicher Gesundheit, mehr Freudigkeit, Harmonie und Fülle beweisen. Der Christliche Wissenschafter hält es für seine Pflicht, nur den wahren Begriff des Seins für wirklich zu halten. Erfüllt er diese Aufgabe gut, so wird seine menschliche Erfahrung durch mannigfaltige Segnungen bereichert.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Vereinsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Call of the Fells

BY WINDING river and sunlit tarn
By stony paths up the steep hillside
By rocks and bracken the sheep tracks lead
Out on the fells of the west moorland.

The sun glows hot and the wind blows cool
White clouds sail over the soft blue sky.
The rugged hills rise purple and brown,
Round the gray-green fells of the west moorland.

The vista widens of woods and meres
With range beyond range of distant hills
So space and vision and freedom reign
O'er the open fells of the west moorland.

A distant sheep through the silence calls
A stream flows softly over the stones
Quiet descends, the heart is at rest
On the peaceful fells of the west moorland.

A child's dear memories, youthful dreams,
Sorrow and joys, a deepening calm—
All are here, and the heart is at home
On the friendly fells of Westmorland.

EDITH DOYLE

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1938

Forced Vaccination Assailed by Doctor

In Boston Today

Bay State Law Called Failure

Compulsory vaccination for public school children in Massachusetts was assailed as of doubtful legality and uncertain medical value at a hearing before a legislative committee at the Statehouse today.

Testimony in favor of a bill to abolish compulsory vaccination was given by Dr. Edward W. Hadley, of Northeastern University. The bill, also providing penalities for physicians or nurses who vaccinate or inoculate children without the written permission of their parents, had been filed on Jan. 27 by the Boston Committee for Medical Freedom.

Recalling that an attempt had been made a few years ago to compel vaccination of all private school pupils, but had failed, Dr. Hadley pointed out that the element of compulsion for public school students had been created by combining two laws in one.

Two Laws Merged

"One laws says childre nmust go to school, and another says they can't go unless they are vaccinated. By the two laws, the advocates of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Curley Sees Plot To Defame Name

Former Governor and former Mayor James M. Curley came back from a vacation in Florida today, charging that he is the victim of a "conspiracy" to defame his name, comparing himself to the martyred Dreyfus and announcing he will fight back by the courts and the radio.

His statement was his first public comment since the Suffolk Superior Court ordered him to pay back to the city of Boston $30,000 which the Court said he had received improperly in connection with the settlement of a damage case against the city during his last term as Mayor.

"For a period of 40 years, I have been active in the public life of the Nation, State and City," said Mr. Curley. "During the major portion of this time, forces now seeking my destruction have used every means in their power to accomplish their objective and have failed.

"As a last desperate move, they have, with the aid of a confessed perjurer, succeeded in securing a finding against me. It represents the most atrocious conspiracy since the Dreyfus case, but it will not succeed.

"I shall seek through the courts and radio to expose the entire conspiracy and bring to justice the real crook. I owe this to my family, to myself, to the State and City, which so many times have honored me with positions of public trust. I have no apprehensions as to the final outcome."

Ruling Clarifies White Fund Case

An echo of the Codman Hill Construction Company so-called "gift contracts" investigation by the Finance Commission a year ago came today in a decree by Judge William M. Prest of Suffolk Probate Court that the City of Boston Trustees of the fund, established under the will of the late George Robert White, have the power to employ a person or persons to take over the management of the real estate of the fund.

The decree allows payment of such compensation from the income of the fund as the Board of Trustees may determine. There is a proviso, however, that such a manager may be employed if the Board determines none of the regular City departments can reasonably take over this work.

Judge Prest's decree stated the legal title to the fund is in the City, but control and management and the distribution of income are in the hands of the persons designated as Trustees.

Drug Store Liquor Curb Is Asked

Boston drug stores are selling liquor for beverage purposes at all hours, Sundays and holidays, Daniel J. Young, counsel for the Metropolitan Liquor Dealers Association, charged before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs in urging a law prohibiting druggist liquor sales except on prescription and for medical, mechanical or chemical purposes.

"Drug stores," he said, "at present are using their medicinal privilege to sell after hours, holiday and Sunday. There are not enough police in Boston to control them. It is physically impossible for the police to do so."

Checks Pour In As Faucets Fail

The first week of the City's drive to collect $2,000,000 in unpaid water bills, by reducing the flow of water to consumers until bills are paid, netted $72,400, Daniel M. Sullivan, head of the Water Department reported today.

Much of this sum was contributed voluntarily, Mr. Sullivan said. Delinquents, on learning of the drive—and of the City's plan to reduce the flow of water unless bills are paid, sent in checks for payments at once, he continued.

It is the procedure of the Department to select 25 homes or apartments within a specified district each day and reduce the flowage. But in one district where the Department was at work 20 bills were paid before the water was shut off, Mr. Sullivan reported.

The first week of the drive indicates most back water bills will be paid, Mr. Sullivan believes. He is not certain that the entire $2,000,000 can be collected, but he hopes for a "very high percentage." The drive is likely to continue most of this year, he said.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and colder tonight, with the lowest temperature near 20; Wednesday fair and not very cold; moderate northwest to west winds, diminishing somewhat during Wednesday.

All New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing by Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	Minneapolis	14	14
Bermuda	69	69	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	29	29	New York	34	32
Denver	39	39	Norfolk	46	38
Helena	22	36	Philadelphia	40	36
Kansas City	36	38	St. Louis	42	42
Los Angeles	62	62	San Francisco	56	54
Miami	76	76	Washington	38	38

A—1:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 8.
B—Minimum March 7.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:36 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 3:11 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:11 p. m.

Savings Insurance Tax Wins Approval

Legislation to impose a tax upon policies issued by the Savings Bank Life Insurance group was favored today by numerous life insurance company representatives before the legislative Committee on Taxation.

The bill was opposed by Judd Dewey, Deputy Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance. He said the tax would amount to only $9,000 a year and that he considered the legislation "trivial."

The insurance company representatives maintained the legislation would provide more equitable competition between regular life and the savings bank group insurance.

Representative Philip G. Bowker, Republican, Brookline, who said he was an insurance broker, stated "We feel the Savings Bank Life Insurance Department should be taxed on the same basis as life insurance companies."

Teacher-Tests Under Debate

Legislation to establish certification of all teachers in public schools was opposed and commended with equal vigor today before the Legislative Committee on Education. Highlight of the hearing was a statement by Chester D. Stiles, Superintendent of Schools in Westfield, to the effect that a "barber who played a harmonica was recently appointed superintendent in a public school," while graduates of the Salem Normal School were ignored for the appointment.

Under the proposed legislation, a State board would be established, candidates to be appointed by various civic and teacher groups and the State Department of Education. The legislation was designed to eliminate indiscriminate appointment of teachers and school supervisors.

Architecture of 200 Years Ago Revealed Here

Stair Hall of "King" Hooper Mansion
One of Attractive Features of the Old Marblehead Home Which Is Being Restored

Street Façade and Banquet Hall
Points in the Old "King" Hooper Mansion That Are of Especial Interest to Students

Jobless Benefit And WPA Pay Are Both Permitted

The opinion of Raul A. Dever, State Attorney General, that unemployed workers eligible for unemployment compensation benefits cannot be deprived of those benefits if they are now on WPA was hailed gleefully by Massachusetts labor leaders today.

The ruling was handed down last night after the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, confronted with numerous WPA cases, asked the Attorney General for an opinion on whether WPA workers could collect WPA pay and unemployment compensation benefits at the same time.

"Persons who are engaged upon the WPA or similar Federal projects under the Federal 'works program' so called, are," the Dever ruling read, "while so engaged, performing service in the employ of the United States or of an instrumentality of the United States, and persons so engaged do not come within the term 'employment' as used with relation to eligibility of individuals for benefit within terms and definitions set forth in Section 1 of said Act.

Labor Hails Decision

"Therefore, I am of the opinion that if any such individuals are otherwise eligible for the benefit of the Unemployment Compensation Law, they are not to be prevented from gaining the advantage of the so-called waiting period in Section 14, nor are they to be denied the receipt of benefits after loss of employment subsequent to such waiting period."

Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer and legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, supported the Dever decision, saying, "I think it is right. The WPA is merely a substitute for the dole. It is not steady work."

The Federation leader contended

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Famous Old Marblehead Home On Way to Early Restoration

Even in this whizzing age, New England remains true to its traditions. While the stark and vivid forms of new architecture dot the nation, Yankee-land continues to give time, thought and money to preservation and restoration of its homely gems of earlier days.

Latest evidence of New England's love for its buildings of Colonial and Federal days is contained in the timely rescue by the Marblehead Arts Association of the historic "King" Hooper mansion in Marblehead.

One of the most distinguished buildings in New England, it has fallen into disrepair in recent years until need of its restoration is acute. Its shingles are worn wafer thin; its clapboards are, in places, about gone. Its massive chimneys tilt at odd angles, and its framework needs repair.

Yet, for all of this, the mansion has lost none of the inherent dignity it possessed in its great day nearly 200 years ago, when it was built as the town house of the sea merchant, Robert Hooper, whose fortunes reached their zenith a little before the golden age of Salem. If the Art Association's committee, headed by Arthur W. Heintzelman, etcher, is successful in raising the needed $25,000, the house will be restored to its full splendor Interest of such artists as Samuel Chamberlain and Dwight Sturges in the project assures the restoration will be accomplished with taste and authenticity.

Erected in 1745

Built in 1745 when Hooper was 36, the house presents the classic three-story street façade. Its cornice is unusually delicate, and the artifice of indicating cut stone in wood is very successful. The rich personality of the house becomes more evident on the other façades, however, where the amazing rear wing climbs down the side of a rocky ledge. For five stories this earlier wing of the house towers upward, tapering gradually, by means of lean-tos and gambrels and four huge chimneys, into one of the most picturesque structures in America.

The interior of the house is in surprisingly good condition. Much of the fine old paneling remains. In some of the rooms it slopes downward at the corners, giving the effect of a ship's cabin, a reminder that ship's carpenters in those early days were often amphibian, so to speak. The central hall is graced by a century-old paper, and by one of the most superb staircases of the Colonial period, richly carved and beautifully proportioned.

On the top floor is another feature of the mansion, a banquet hall crowned by a delicate vault. In this commodious room Robert Hooper entertained. During the cold months heat was furnished by two fireplaces, and light was shed upon the banquet table by a chandelier of extraordinary grace, which is still in place.

The ample walls of this room will serve as the principal gallery for the Arts Association. Two mural paintings at one time graced the lunettes of the vault, but were painted over at the epoch when Y. M. C. A. basketball games were held in the hall.

The ancient kitchen, with its gargantuan fireplace, is ready to revert to its former grandeur when revived by archaeologists, and there are stenciled walls and pine-sheathed rooms which offer rare opportunities to the restorer. The mansion will be open to the public, thus making another outstanding landmark available to visitors.

Widely Known

The man who built this mansion was one of the richest shipowners of his time, known far and wide as "King" Hooper. The nickname was given to him by the fishermen, not because of his wealth, but because of his honesty and fairness in dealing with them. He also had the reputation for serving better rations on his ships than any other shipowner in the neighborhood. For this reason sailors were willing to embark on his ships for lower wages.

Hooper possessed a rare mixture of opulence and benevolence which made him much beloved in the hard-bitten little seaport of Marblehead.

Jobless Aid Delay Protested by C. I. O.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8 (AP)—Matthew Campbell, president of the Westinghouse Industrial Union, largest C. I. O. affiliate in western Massachusetts, said yesterday that he would ask Gov. Charles F. Hurley to investigate "the entire set-up of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission unless an improvement is noted in payment of local claims by the end of this week."

Mr. Campbell said that "approximately 2,000 members" of his union had received "wholly inadequate" information on claims filed early in January, and charged that nearly 400 have received no benefit checks at all. He said he would bring the matter to the attention of the state C. I. O. Council at its meeting in Boston Saturday, and would then demand an investigation of the commission "if the situation is not cleared up."

Governor Studies Williams' Charge And Kelly Denial

Two sharply-conflicting stories, one from Dr. David L. Williams, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, naming Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly as his assailant on May 18, 1937, and the other from the Lieutenant-Governor's secretary denying the charge, were being studied by Gov. Charles F. Hurley today as he prepared to present the case to the Executive Council tomorrow.

The overnight disclosure led the Governor to issue a statement regretting that the Lieutenant Governor's office had released Dr. Williams' accusation, and adding that he, the Governor, had refused to make this document public out of deference to the officials involved and because the subject was to come before the Council.

At the same time, James T. Burke, secretary to Lieutenant Governor Kelly, announced he had talked to his chief at Miami or Miami Beach, Fla., before noon—giving him the first information he had of the accusation appearing in today's newspapers—and that the Lieutenant Governor would issue a statement later. Mr. Burke said he had been commended for the denial of assault he issued in the absence of his chief.

Hurley Statement

Governor Hurley's statement continued:

"However, now that this (Williams') letter has been released by the Lieutenant-Governor's office, I wish to state that I regret exceedingly the accusation which has been made against a Constitutional officer of this Commonwealth. I have a profound regard for the reputation of men in public life, and I know the sense of fair play and decency which is characteristic of our people will give the Lieutenant Governor the benefit of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Czech Shoe Pact Branded as Unfair To New England

While Definite Margins on Volume Are Set, Danger Is Seen in the Low-Price Field of Women's Shoe Industry

Eastern States on Guard to Resist Too Many Grants in British Pacts

Haverhill Seen in Most Threatened Position by Tariff Schedule—State Department Stresses Give-and-Take Policy in Agreement Just Signed

On the eve of opening hearings in Washington on the proposed series of reciprocal trade agreements with the British Commonwealth of Nations, New England, certain to be vitally affected by such agreements, assessed today the treatment given it by the Federal Government in signing a treaty with Czechoslovakia late yesterday.

In a heated statement, the New England Shoe and Leather Association charged the State Department had sold the New England shoe industry "down the river."

First analysis of the treaty in Boston today left the impression that while gates were not entirely lowered, the element of Czech competition has not been relieved and in fact is more serious than heretofore. The most encouraging element appeared to be that definite margins were set as to the volume of the competition, but it was feared this volume would be large enough to have an adverse influence on the price structure of the types of women's shoes involved in the treaty.

Manufacture of the type of shoe affected is largely concentrated in Haverhill, a survey indicated today. Serious consequences were feared in that city today as a result of the treaty.

Shipping men, led by John B. Leonard, twice president of the Foreign Commerce Club, hailed the pact as opening new channels for increased Boston Port business.

Peace groups approved of the treaty as another step in removing international trade bars which are sometimes serious causes of friction. The treaty was also regarded as an aid to Czechoslovakia as a democracy surrounded and menaced by authoritarian states.

Give-and-Take Policy Eases American-Czech Trade Pact Controversy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—Substantial give-and-take trade concessions are contained in the agreement just signed by the United States and Czechoslovakia.

Washington yielded on shoe tariffs and other barriers to imports of Czech manufactures. The Czechs, in return, made concessions on a number of American agricultural and industrial exports.

The treaty, seventeenth to be negotiated with foreign powers under the Roosevelt reciprocal trade agreement program, was signed yesterday afternoon by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Vladimar Burban, Czechoslovakian Minister.

A noticeable hastening of speed in negotiating the treaty followed recent political developments in Europe. Czechoslovakia is today almost an island of democracy in the center of authoritarian governments. It was logical that the United States, which was closely interested in the founding of the Czech nation at the close of the World War, should want to aid it in its moment of need and the Czechs should be even more eager to strengthen their tie with the United States. Two weeks ago, the negotiations were reported to be at low ebb, the Czechs apparently having little to offer that the United States would accept.

Main Contention Over Shoes

When Secretary Hull signed the agreement the State Department issued a statement saying that

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Haverhill Women's Shoes Face Heaviest Handicap Under New Czech Pact

New England considered the new Czechoslovakian reciprocal trade agreement today, and found it not entirely to its liking.

Leading in the chorus of protest was the New England Shoe and Leather Association which charged the new agreement with "failing in almost every respect of being beneficial to the New England industry.

"Not one of the numerous recommendations made in behalf of the New England shoe manufacturers to the State Department," the association said, "was given any consideration. The Government officials responsible for the negotiation of this agreement evidently were more interested in helping the Czechoslovakian shoe industry—which is virtually the Bata Shoe Company—than they were in preserving the interest of American shoe manufacturers and their thousands of workers.

See Promises Unkept

"From the very beginning," the shoe group said in a heated statement, "Secretary of State Hull repeatedly stated the best interests of the shoe industry would be preserved. Only last week Henry F. Grady, Chairman of the Committee for Reciprocity Information, was quoted as saying 'New Englanders who have protested vigorously against the pending reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia will find their fears have been groundless.'"

"The worst fears," the shoe association comments, "were more than justified now that the final terms of this Czechoslovakian agreement are available. . . . We can truly say that the State Department has 'sold the shoe industry down the river' for doubtful benefits to other industries."

To shoe manufacturers the treaty signed last night means that imports from the Bata factory in Zlinn may increase 600,000 pairs above last year. While this may not seem serious in view of last year's total production of 411,000,000 pairs in the United States, John J. McNamara, member of the State Board of Arbitration and conciliation of the Department of Labor and Industries, himself a long-time student of shoe affairs, hastened to point out that the Bata competition is focused in women's shoes.

Until signing of the treaty this competition was mostly in shoes that have the soles cemented to the uppers, and particularly of the opera pump type. Under the new treaty, the tariff of 20 per cent remains the same on cemented soles, but what is significant is that the duty is reduced down from 30 per cent to a new low of 20 per cent on the even cheaper McKay sewed shoes.

Handicap to Haverhill Seen

This means, shoe men said today, that while total Czech imports may seem small, they compete directly with certain manufacturers who specialize in those types of shoes. What is worse, the shoe industry has so divided itself that, according to Mr. McNamara, the full force of the Czech agreement so far as shoes are concerned, will not be widely diffused geographically but may largely be concentrated on the Massachusetts city of Haverhill. The population of 50,000 and the commercial life of the town is virtually entirely dependent on the manufacture of women's shoes of the type made by Bata.

This view was confirmed today by David H. Hilliard, executive secretary of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturer's Board of Trade. The news arrived in Haverhill this morning just as production in the city's 15 shoe plants reached its pre-Easter peak. Some 6,000 persons are employed at the moment.

The first reaction in Haverhill this morning was to start a "Buy American" campaign to combat the influx of Bata shoes. According to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Vermont Highway Budget Lists $3,604,000 Plus Federal Aid

Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 8—Vermont's 1938 highway budget totals $3,604,000, according to an announcement of Emery A. Melendy, Chairman of the State Highway Board. The budget lists $925,000 State funds needed to match Federal aid, but it does not include Federal allocations which would increase the total by $875,000.

State aid to towns and the $750,000-town-road appropriation will absorb $1,550,000 of the budget. Of the remainder, $129,000 is earmarked for supervision, and $990,000 for highway maintenance.

All of Vermont's highway revenues come from the State Motor Vehicle Department in the form of automobile registration and operator license fees, except those received in the form of grants from the Federal Government. Vermont has consistently refused to divert its gasoline and other motor vehicle revenue to other purposes and is pledged entirely to the construction and maintenance of highways and bridges.

With growing costs of highway maintenance and the uncertainty over amounts to be received from the Federal Government, Chairman Melendy could give no definite figures on the construction program for the year. This will be announced later or as soon as the Federal Department of Roads names the amount of Federal aid grants to the States.

* * *

Blackmer Appointment

Gov. George D. Aiken on Saturday announced the appointment of Samuel E. Blackmer, Bennington attorney, to be judge of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Chief Judge Alfred L. Sherman of Burlington.

Judge Blackmer was Governor Aiken's Executive Clerk, a post which requires his presence at the Capitol only during sessions of the General Assembly and was one of

Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Protest on Czech Trade Pact Voiced by Congress Members

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—An outburst of dissatisfaction over the trade concessions made to Czechoslovakia by the State Department broke out among New England Congressmen on Capitol Hill today following publication of the treaty terms.

The State Department insists that domestic shoe manufacturers will still have 99 per cent of the American shoe market even after Czech shoe imports are increased by 700,000 pairs as permitted under the treaty.

New England members of Congress, however, were aroused over the prospect of any loss at all of markets for shoes and other products manufactured in their districts. Republican Congressmen were especially vocal.

Politically Effective

Only from a political standpoint, however, are their protests against the treaty of any importance now. The treaty has been signed by both Governments and the law does not require that it be ratified by the Senate as other treaties are.

One of the most vigorous attacks on the treaty was made by Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, who charged that the agreement will mean that "every shoe worker in the United States must loaf seven days every year so he can assist in keeping Czech shoe workers busy." The extent of the unemployment to be caused "cannot be estimated," he declared, saying that the "man or woman worker in a cotton gloves factory, or who makes leather gloves, knit gloves of rayon, women's fur felt hats, carpets, rugs and many other items will also see the American market opened up to foreign workers."

Senator Lodge criticised the agreement as a blow to employment and a threat to national peace.

Unemployment Seen

"Continued unemployment of American workers and increased jeopardy to the peace of the United States are a high price to achieve the Hull policy of preserving democracy in Czechoslovakia," Senator Lodge said.

Pointing out that Czechoslovakia

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"You Never Know," musical comedy by Cole Porter. Starring Lupe Velez, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman. 2:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Change of Heart," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye and Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 12:55, 3:56, 6:57, 9:58. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:24. Also "Scandal Street," with Lew Ayres and Virginia Weidler. Fenway: 2:37, 5:38, 8:39. Paramount: 11:56 a. m., 3:04, 6:10, 9:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Mountain Justice," with George Brent. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor and Jane Darwell. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," featuring Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. 10 a. m., 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Every Day's a Holiday," with Mae West. 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Change of Heart," featuring Gloria Stuart. 2:45, 5:50, 8:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Hurricane," with Jon Hall, Dorothy Lamour, Mary Aster, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell and Raymond Massey. 3:00, 6:05, 9:10. Also "Borrowing Trouble." 1:04, 5:15, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 10:15 a. m., 1:14, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 1:30 and 8:30

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"Rosalie," starring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Also new "March of Time." 3:30 and 7:30.

Hub—
"Kathleen," an Irish singing and dancing film. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Dynamite Delaney," 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

Tremont Temple—
"Dawn Over Ireland," all-Irish film. To be shown through Wednesday, continuous from 1-11 p. m.

Exeter—
"Rosalie," starring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. 2:40, 6:30, 9:30. Also short subjects.

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:45, 9:45. Also "The River." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Faculty concert, Margaret MacDonald, pianist, Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8:15, March 9.

Brown Hall—
Concert by the Converse Club. Stanley Hassell, conductor. 8:30, March 8.

Other Events

Advertising Club of Boston—
George P. Kennison will speak on "The Complete Campaign." Boston Consolidated Gas. Co. Auditorium. 6:30.

State House—
James G. Crowther of the Manchester (England) Guardian, internationally known scientist, will be the guest speaker tonight in first of eight weekly lectures on the general subject of "This Changing World of Ours." Mr. Crowther will speak on "The Progress of Science." Gardner Auditorium. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

Hotel Statler—
Recital by Lawrence Tibbett. Stewart Wills at the piano. Ballroom, 11 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Program of seventeenth and eighteenth century music for the harpsichord, played by Claude Jean Chatelain. Instrument from the Museum's collection. 11 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will conduct a guidance tour on Museum Treasures. 11 a. m.

Bach Organ Recitals Resumed by E. Power Biggs

The Arts in Boston

After a respite of some weeks, E. Power Biggs last night resumed his monumental survey of the organ music of J. S. Bach. As during the earlier six Monday evening concerts of this series, he used the baroque organ designed by G. Donald Harrison and lent to the Germanic Museum of Harvard University, which this charming instrument adorns appropriately (but, unfortunately, only temporarily, unless some music-loving benefactor of Harvard should intervene). There was once more a good-sized, keenly interested audience.

Since Bach is, after all, solid fare, and since Mr. Biggs has elected to be exhaustive rather than selective in the task he has assumed, the problem of program arrangement must have cost almost as much effort as the mastery of the music itself. Much inferior and immature Bach had to be leavened with the great and momentous, the monumental relieved by lighter fare, repetitiousness rendered less acutely obtrusive through judicious distribution and separation of like works.

By not insisting upon a too slavishly chronological scheme Mr. Biggs has so far managed to build surprisingly well-balanced programs. Last night's began with a splendidly austere C major Prelude and Fugue of the mature Weimar period—the prelude furnishing, with the impact and resolution of its chromatic harmonies, a Gothic stained-glass setting for the mellow and thoughtful fugue. It ended with a shallower but impetuously brilliant tour de force of Bach's youth, the D major Prelude and Fugue. Snugly in the middle of the program were twelve little chorale preludes, examples of the form in which Bach's expressive genius and mastery of musical materials were most compactly and variously expressed. About these, room was found also for the impressive "Dorian" Toccata and Fugue in D minor, a Trio movement in the same key, a cheerfully secular E flat Concerto (Allegro and Jig), and the Partita on "Sei gegrüsset, Jesu gütig," with its 11 variations corresponding to the 11 stanzas of the hymn.

Throughout this acting list Mr. Biggs played with the firm musicianship and taste his audiencies have learned to expect of him, and used the resources of the organ with a generous but discriminating skill in the interests of both polyphonic clarity and expressive beauty of sound. S. S.

Shapiro Studio

Ted Shawn

Who With His Men Dancers Will Present His New Program-Length Work, "O, Libertad!" in John Hancock Hall Friday Evening and Saturday Afternoon. He Is Shown Here in "Kinetic Molpai," the Culminating Suite of That Work

David Park

A new art gallery has been opened in Boston, at 306 Berkeley Street, near Beacon. It provides a new departure for Boston in that the exhibitions are to be planned in conjunction with decorative arts. In other words, pictures are to be shown in relation to the environment in which they may ultimately hang, and consequently suggestions are made as to decorative articles of use, which hang or stand near by, and which may enhance the picture by following a certain color scheme or effect. This manner of exhibiting pictures has been tried out in other cities with great success.

Currently there are hung pictures executed in egg tempera by a Bostonian, David Park. Still in his twenties, Mr. Park has already executed frescoes in California, has received an award, and has taught courses of painting in the University of California. He now teaches at the Windsor School.

The pictures shown are all figure subjects executed in a decorative, monumental fashion. Mr. Park has foremost in mind the necessity of constructing the design and maintaining a strong and well-balanced play of lines and masses. Most of the subjects relate to music as performed by soloists or groups. The artist indulges slightly in mannerisms and mild stylizations. There is an air of poetic, meditative detachment about all these people and they are not made to resemble photographic portrayals in any way. The artist's palette commences with amber tints and moves towards the warm and cool tones in balanced adjustment. Mr. Park favors the mural idea. D. A.

"Dawn Over Ireland"

Killarney, with its lakes and hills, furnishes the main attraction of "Dawn Over Ireland," a romantic spy melodrama with plenty of shooting, which came to Tremont Temple last evening. Its run will conclude tomorrow. The photography and general technique are for the most part reminiscent of the earlier American films, though there is a clever use of silhouettes once or twice during the course of the story. Unfortunately, several of the scenes seem completely dismembered from the main body of the plot.

"Dawn Over Ireland" passes during the days of the 1920 insurrection. Two brothers, Brian and Billy Malone, are suspected of being traitors. Their grandfather fell under a similar cloud at the time of the Fenian uprising in 1866. Both brothers clear themselves, however, Billy turning out to be the intelligence officer who has been directing operations. The film was written and directed by Tom Cooper and the all-Irish cast includes Brian O'Sullivan, Eileen Davis, Herbert Martin, Marian O'Connell, Donald O'Cahill, James Gleeson, and Johnny McCarthy. With one or two exceptions, the playing is less than adequate. There are several short subjects about Ireland. J. D. B.

Boston Stage Notes

The latest Cole Porter musical, "You Never Know," opened last night at the Shubert, with Clifton Webb, Lupe Velez and Libby Holman in stellar roles. A review will be found on the Tuesday Theater Page.

Two openings are scheduled for next Monday evening: "Spring Thaw," Clare Kummer's new comedy featuring Roland Young, at the Wilbur, and "Brothers Ashkenazi," Yiddish Art Theater production, at the Majestic.

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne will bring their production of "The Sea Gull" to the Colonial for a week beginning March 21.

The new Rodgers-Hart musical, "I Married an Angel," will be shown at the Shubert starting April 4. Vera Zorina, formerly of the De Basil Ballet, is starred.

Maurice Evans will occupy the Shubert for two weeks beginning April 25, playing Falstaff in "King Henry IV, Part I," which had a cordial reception at its recent production in Chicago.

Calvin Coolidge Span Delayed by Freshets

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 8 (AP)—Officials of the T. Stuart and Sons Company, Calvin Coolidge Memorial Bridge contractors, announced yesterday they have ordered all construction operations halted for a period of five weeks, because of the threat of spring freshets.

The two middle piers to be constructed will be in the center of the river channel, and high water might throw them out of line, officials said.

Kelly Court Plan Held Cumbersome By Local Jurists

Pemberton Square Courthouse

Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly's bill authorising appointment of 31 temporary Superior Court Justices, although drafted for a worthy purpose, is regarded by many attorneys and jurists as unnecessary and impractical, in the light of the dispatch with which dockets are being cleared. His bill provides for release of the 31 justices when the Chief Justice decides they are no longer needed.

In a message to the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary last week, Mr. Kelly declared that it now takes three or four years to obtain a decision in an accident case, and that in this period witnesses move away or their memories grow dim.

To be sure, the Superior Courts were four years behind in their business in 1936—but they will have cut this time almost in half by June of this year, it is predicted. Another 18 months and it is expected that the Commonwealth's chief trial tribunal will be only 18 months behind in administration of judicial business.

Few lawyers insist that their cases come up for trial any earlier than a year and a half, not because they wish to delay matters for increased fees, but in order that when the time for trial arrives, injuries and damages will have been entirely ascertained.

The reduction in court delay in the last two years is attributed to the effectiveness of the pre-trial session, the efficiency of the judges presiding, and to the auditor system in automobile accident cases. In Detroit, Mich., where the pre-trial call originated, court business has been accelerated to such a degree since 1929, when courts were 45 months behind, that cases now are called for trial within nine months.

Thus, it is argued, the Lieutenant-Governor's bill would result only in a cumbersome judiciary with limited quarters, and perhaps a disturbance of the judicial machine, which is gradually cutting down the complained-of delay.

How 'Call' List Works

One of the necessary innovations accompanying the pre-trial session is the "call" of cases reported settled by pre-trial, but of which, through neglect of the attorneys, no disposition has been made on court dockets. These cases, approximating 150 every two months, are called by the clerk of the pre-trial session, and are nonsuited and defaulted when parties fail to appear, thus disposing of them to the satisfaction of court bookkeeping. The bi-monthly call list began shortly after former Congressman John P. Higgins was installed as Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

Kennebunkport Votes To Retain Its Name

By the Associated Press

Kennebunkport, Maine, March 8

A proposal to change this town's 117-year-old name to Arundel, its original name publicised in historical novels by Kenneth Roberts, a resident, went down to overwhelming defeat last night in town meeting.

Proponents of the change had contended that Arundel sounded "more romantic" than Kennebunkport, which was taken from an Indian word meaning "green banks."

The town, now known for its author residents, was named in honor of the Earl of Arundel, when incorporated, but the name was changed a few years after the War of 1812.

Family Discipline Upheld

Children cannot sue their parents for personal injuries caused through negligence, due to a public policy which holds the family as the ultimate social unit, the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled this week, concurring in an option written by Judge Stanley E. Qua.

"To allow a minor to sue for personal injuries would be against public policy," decreed the high court. "The practice would become liable to abuse through collusion. Such actions, when not collusive, would almost inevitably tend to the destruction of the peace and unity of the family life, to impairment of parental authority and discipline."

Carrying liability insurance "does not remove fundamental objections to such an action as this," the court concluded.

Cases Coming Up

Scheduled for hearing or trial this week are the following:

The Worcester mayoralty fight, before Judge Qua of the Supreme Court; today.

Testimony of surprise witnesses, brought forward by counsel for Dr. Joseph Santosuosso and former Gov. James M. Curley, in a move to secure a new trial of the City of Boston's suit against the two men to recover $50,000; tomorrow.

Charges of armed robbery, carrying a gun and kidnaping, returned by a Suffolk County Grand Jury against two Boston youths who escaped from an Auburn, Maine, jail last January; also tomorrow.

Donald B. McCammond

Catalonia and Freedom

Catalonia sent a delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 asking that it be made into a State independent of Spain.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

several nominations for the bench vacancy made by the Vermont Bar Association.

The young attorney, a native of Bennington, attended the Hotchkiss school, and graduated from Yale in 1924 and the Harvard Law School in 1927.

Judge Blackmer has been a Trustee of the Village of Old Bennington, municipal court judge, and States Attorney. He has been a Director of the New England Council since 1935 and Vice-president of the State Bar Association.

♦ ♦ ♦

Aiken's Proposals

Gov. George D. Aiken warned against too much dependence upon government in addressing a joint meeting of labor organizations in Barre Friday evening. "We must never delegate irrevocably to government the right to complete domination of our affairs," he said. "Government is the servant of the people, not their master, or else it is no longer a democracy. If once we delegate complete authority to regulate us, then sooner or later there will come into control those who will abuse the authority thus vested in them."

The Governor deplored a growing trend of dependency. "Too much of our trouble these days," he continued, "is due to the fact that we are so lazy or indifferent that we delegate our thinking to others, and accept without consideration proposals which vitally affect our own welfare but to which we might not agree if we knew their full purpose and background."

As an alternative to government by regulation, the Governor proposed co-operation among workers, industry, and professions. "Our co-operation," he declared, "should not be for the express purpose of giving our own group unfair advantages over others, but to secure equality of opportunity and the better things of life, organizing to put and keep our own house in order, instilling unity and fairness without our own ranks, dealing fairly and openly with other groups, making agreements to govern our operations and associations with others—and keeping those agreements when once made."

More than 500 persons heard the Governor speak at the mass meeting held under the auspices of the Farmer-Labor Nonpartisan League in Vermont.

Mayor John Gordon of Barre, recently elected to a fifth term as Executive of that Granite-Labor center, complimented Governor Aiken on the liberal tone of his recent addresses throughout New England and New York, and then assailed the Vermont General Assembly, of which he is a member, for its refusal to accept liberal principles and enact adequate social legislation.

There are more people employed in Vermont industry than in agriculture, Mayor Gordon pointed out, but the Legislature has always been a farmer-dominated Assembly. There were only two real labor representatives in the last General Assembly, he addd, and it was impossible to get liberal legislation by the Vermont Senate.

Legislation sponsored by Labor, which he believed essential, he listed as: An anti-injunction act, an occupational disease statute, a minimum wage act, a maximum hour act, a department of labor, a graduated income tax, an economically sound financial system and the publication of an intelligent financial statement.

Mayor Gordon declared that for years State officials had been balancing the budget annually but winding up with a deficit of a million and a half dollars.

♦ ♦ ♦

Missisquoi Bridge

A charge of "gross mismanagement" of affairs connected with construction of the Missisquoi Bay bridge across northern Lake Champlain, brought by two special investigators of Governor Aiken, has been answered by the Commission. It declares the facts have been misrepresented to the public; that the "investigators" spent only 45 minutes with two members of the Commission; did not visit the bridge; did not examine the accounts or the records of the Commission at any time, and did not confer with the Commission's chief engineer, with the PWA engineer, or with the contractor finishing the bridge.

Maine Paper Mills Reduce Work Week

MILLINOCKET, Maine, March 8 (AP)—For the first time in 40 years, except once when water was scarce, the Great Northern Paper Company's three Maine mills were idle yesterday as a shortened work week became effective.

Officials said the reduced schedule was attributable to large advance orders by newspaper publishers anticipating a rise in newsprint prices. Until that stock is exhausted, the officials said, the company's mills would operate on a four or five-day week.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 9

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, March 9

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Wave Programs

For Wednesday, March 9

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Symphonic concert. TPA2, 19.6 m., 15.24 meg.

Boston—4:30 p. m.—Harvard series: "Great Authors—Moliere." W1XAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.

London—6:30 p. m.—"Scarecrows," a play; oboe and harpsichord recital. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Phohi Programs for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2 m., 9.59 meg.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Musical Program. HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.

Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. EAR, 31.6 m., 9.48 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—"Famous Voices of Yesterday"; Rosita Jemma Wade; "Just talking on . . .": light music. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Special Transmission to North America. OLR, 49.7 m., 6.03 meg.

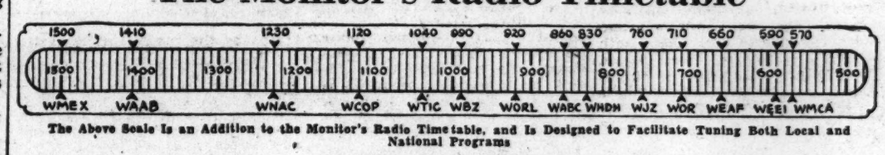
Boston—8:45 p. m.—For the Short Wave Listener. WIXAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.

London—9:35 p. m.—B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.

Paris—10 p. m.—Recorded French music. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

London—10:50 p. m.—"Friends to Tea," a vest-pocket vaudeville. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sports review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Charioteers; quartet	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Dorothy Thompson	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dramatized news	Vocalists
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vocalist	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Ports of Romance"
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love": dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Musical Album	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Musical Album	Success stories
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Or.	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done": drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Or.	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	"Jimmy Valentine":	"Music for Moderns":	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	Americans hockey game	Shirley Winters, songs
10:15 Orch.; guests	NBC Jamboree	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Howard Phillips	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip"	George Olsen's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Four Club men	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie	George Olsen's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:30 Berrigan's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Berrigan's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and More"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Parade: music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Farm and Home News
9:15 Beauty talk	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety: news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organ	Al McCullough, songs
10:30 Tony Wons	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Talk, music	"Mary Marlin": sketch	David Harum: sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 "Carol Kennedy"	Commentator	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Musical travelogue
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano soloist	Kiwanis speakers
1:45 Movie interview	Commentator	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Kiwanis speakers
2:00 News for Women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	"Don't Look Now"	"Gems of Melody"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries": music	"Gems of Melody"
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites": con-	Talk: music	Debate: Harvard vs.	Jos Erikson, songs
2:45 the Air	cert orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	Brown	"Melody Parade"
3:00 News Service	Talk, poetry	Pepper Young's Family	Debate: Harvard vs.	"Cabbages and Kings"
3:15 "Your Government"	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Brown	Organ concert
3:30 "Deep River Boys"	Little Variety Show	"Vic and Sade"	BBC Symphony Orch.	Studio program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Metropolitan Op. Guild	"The Guiding Light"	BBC Symphony Orch.	Studio program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: or-	Mae Murray
4:15 Boston Symphony	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	chestra	"Manhattan Serenade"
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	National Congress of	Commentator	High School drama	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Review
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Commentator	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Anti-Vivisection talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	Mario Cozzi, songs	"Musical Moments"	"The Lone Ranger":	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Adult Education	"Vocal Varieties"	Concert Album	dramatic sketch	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica: sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne: solo-	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	vocalists	ist; quartet; orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Cleveland Orchestra	Fred Allen in "Town	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 comment; orch.	Cleveland Orchestra	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	Larry Funk's Orchestra	tory in Action"
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	Cleveland Orchestra	Players; guest artist;	"Let's Visit": informal	N. Y. U. Law School
9:45 the Lads; soloists	Cleveland Orchestra	orchestra	home interviews	Alumni dinner
10:00 "Gang Busters":	Choir Symphonette	"Your Hollywood Pa-	"Symphonic Strings":	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	Nola Day, contralto	rade"; Rosemary Lane;	orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:30 Talk: Income Tax	NBC Minstrel Show:	Mineral group; orches-	Melodies From the Sky	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45 Can We Avoid War?	soloists; chorus	tra; Al Bennett	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 A. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch.	lem": variety
11:30 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	lem": variety

Amusements

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
"THE HURRICANE"
Miriam Hopkins—Ray Milland
"WISE GIRL"

WELLESLEY, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE Wellesley Hills
Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., 1:30 and 7:30 p. m.
Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell in
"ROSALIE"
New "MARCH OF TIME"

NEW YORK CITY

"I LOVED EVERY MINUTE OF IT." — GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. $2 Top $1.50 Top—Last Weeks! Wed. and Thurs. Mat.,
6th Month. Most discussed pla- in N. Y.
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Thea., W. of B'y. LAc. 4-4337. Evgs. 8:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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KAPOK

Kapok floss is similar to the fluff found in ripe milkweed pods. A product of the tropics, the pods are picked from the trees, dried in the sun, and opened. Most of the kapok used in this country comes from Java and the Philippine Islands.

Until 1850 kapok was considered useless and allowed to go to waste. At that time Dutch officials in Java realized its possibilities and commenced sending it to the European market through Amsterdam. Now it is grown commercially. Imports of kapok into the United States have grown from less than five hundred pounds in 1909 to thousands of pounds.

The kapok fibre is light yellow in color, soft and downy to the touch, but short and brittle. Kapok is far more buoyant than cork and is therefore excellent for life-preservers. Springy and elastic when massed, it makes good filling for pillows and mattresses.

Kapok is a distinct material. It contains no silk. For this reason the Boston Better Business Bureau has recommended that merchants use the term "kapok" or "kapok floss" when describing articles with kapok filling.

Facts for Shoppers Series

The appearance of this Service Message in these columns is evidence that this publication subscribes whole-heartedly to the principles of the Boston Better Business Bureau, and cooperates with the Bureau in protecting you . . . even to the extent of refusing to accept the advertising of firms whose advertising and sales policies are proved by the Bureau to be contrary to the public interest.

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In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

vaccination accomplished what they could not have accomplished singly."

Dr. Hadley added that in vaccination cases, parents are not punished because they don't send their children to school, but because they are not vaccinated.

"One law says children must go ing vaccination," he declared, "was made by a physician who studied the subject for three years to write about it for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This observer, whose article was published in the Ninth Edition of the Britannica, defined vaccination as 'a grotesque superstition.'"

Branded Poisons

Dr. Hadley described the methods of preparing vaccines and the sources from which the virus and serum are taken. The sources he described as "poisons." Unlabeled as they are now, no one can tell what they are, or from what source they are taken, he said. No one can break them down and find out their history even by laboratory examination.

"As a result, each vaccination is merely a blind jump."

Dr. Hadley related an occasion in Fitchburg, Mass., a few years ago when several cases of smallpox developed. Many persons rushed to be vaccinated. As a result, he declared, six persons passed on from vaccination but none from smallpox.

The committee considered the anti-vaccination bill for 20 minutes and then adjourned for lunch. The morning session was devoted primarily to a petition of the Massachusetts Chiropractic Association for legislation to establish a Board of Regulation of Chiropractors and to define their powers and duties. This bill was strongly opposed by members of the medical profession.

Provisions of Bill

The anti-vaccination bill provides that "no person in this Commonwealth shall be required to submit to any form of vacination or inoculation as a condition precedent to admission to any public institution, nor to the exercise of any right, performance of any duty, or enjoyment of any privilege."

It also imposes a fine of $100 or imprisonment for a year or both for "any doctor, nurse, or other person who vaccinates or inoculates a child, or an adult under guardianship, without the written consent of such parent or guardian of such child or adult."

A second bill, specifically stating that no certificate of vaccination, non-vaccination, or of exemption from vaccination, shall be required for the entrance or attendance of any child in a public school, also was taken up by the committee. A third measure, requiring exact labeling of vaccines, was not considered at the morning session.

Jury Indicts 21 On Drug Charges

Judge George C. McSweeney of the Federal District Court today received indictments from the Grand Jury against 21 alleged violators of the National Narcotics Act, supposed to be members of an international ring of drug dealers operating out of Boston and New York City.

Charged with smuggling and selling narcotics are 17 men and 4 women, said to be part of the greatest ring of narcotic dealers ever rounded up in the United States. The business of the international group is believed to have amounted to more than $1,000,000 a year.

Trials will start before the Court some time next week, possibly Tuesday. Prosecution will be handled by William T. McCarthy, Assistant United States Attorney.

Tobin, Mother Go To Atlantic City

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and his mother, Mrs. James Tobin, left by train today for Atlantic City, N. J., for a brief rest. They plan to return to Boston on Sunday. Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin is needed at home and did not accompany the Mayor.

Trade and Peace Linked by Staley

Not trade for trade's sake alone, but because international trade makes possible higher living standards and reduces political tensions, it should be eagerly courted today by all nations, Prof. Eugene Staley of the Fletcher School of Law indicated in his speech before the League of Nations Association last night at the College Club on Commonwealth Avenue.

Second speaker in the series of lectures on "Ways Out of the International Tangle," Professor Staley, who has been appointed rapporteur of the Committee of Experts for the Washington Conference on World Economic Co-operation, developed an economic program for peace-intent individuals and societies which, if followed, to a logical conclusion, he said, would dissolve barriers and make war unnecessary.

Support of reciprocal trade agreements, particularly the pending pact with Great Britain, he presented as a fundamental point in any program of peaceful change.

Roosevelt Fined— But He's Not F. D.

Because his name is "Roosevelt," a young man from Woodmere, N. Y., was permitted by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of the Suffolk Superior Court to be heard in public today on charges of driving his car along the Revere Beach Parkway last month with Illinois number plates that expired Jan. 1, 1938, and without insurance protection as required of out-of-State motorists in Massachusetts after one month in the State.

But the fact J. West Roosevelt has a name similar to that of the President of the United States, did not deter the Judge from fining the motorist $10.

"A man with the name of Roosevelt has a right to be heard in this court," the Judge said as he restrained patrolmen from taking the defendant off the stand without being heard.

"He behaved like a gentleman, did he not?" the Judge asked. The patrolmen credited with the arrest answered, "Yes."

Dracut Officials Held in Larceny

Four town officials of Dracut, Mass., will go on trial on conspiracy charges in Middlesex Superior Court, Cambridge, in about two weeks, District Attorney Warren L. Bishop announced today.

The officials, including two Highway Commissioners, the Superintendent of Highways and a former timekeeper, were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury at Lowell, Mass., near Dracut. Three had previously been arrested.

Mr. Bishop charged the men had padded highway payrolls with names of persons who had passed on or were fictitious and cashed the checks themselves. He said the charges included conspiracy to steal and larceny, but came under the popular term of "graft."

Theft of $3,500 during 1937 is alleged to have taken place in this way.

Those indicted were: Joseph A. Nerney and Leo G. Peters, Highway Commissioners; Arthur S. Wetherall, Superintendent of the Department; and Ralph F. Canney, former timekeeper, all of Dracut.

WPA

(Continued from Page 9)

"workers who have contributed a share to the unemployment compensation fund are entitled to the unemployment benefits as a matter of right whether they are on the WPA or not." He likened the unemployment benefits to the old-age benefits accruing to persons reaching the age of 65 years. He pointed out that "even if a person 65 years of age had $10,000 in the bank he would receive the old age benefits, having contributed a portion of his salary to the fund, just as workers are contributing 1 per cent of their pay to the unemployment compensation fund."

Jokingly the Federation leader declared "this ruling makes certain Mr. Dever's election as Governor in 1940."

From Daniel Boyle, National Secretary-Treasurer of the National Leather Workers Association, came approval of the ruling as a liberal decision and "a sign of the times that public officials are becoming liberal in the views toward labor."

Mr. Boyle added "it is quite a gesture of justice, a marvelous omen of belated justice. However, there never was any question as to the justice of allowing a WPA worker to also obtain the unemployment compensation benefits to which he is entitled because of his service in private industry."

The Leather Workers leader said in many cases the unemployment compensation benfits added to the WPA wage will help to raise his total income to a level near his former wage in private industry.

Harvard Students Form 'Congress' To Debate Issues

The Week at Harvard

Out of the Harvard extracurricular activities that have mushroomed up during the recent wave of undergraduate enthusiasm for the social sciences—all of which are allied more or less strongly with some form of politics—emerged last week a new organization, the Harvard Congress.

Amalgamating into one discussion unit the various creeds of the Harvard Student Union, the Harvard Guardian, the Young Conservatives, the Debating Council, the Economics Council, and the Government Council, and modeled somewhat along the same lines as the Oxford Union and the Yale Political Union, the Congress has just begun to function as a current events forum.

Contributing organizations, representing altogether about 500 students, chiefly upperclassmen, have decided to open the new forum to the University at large, inviting parliamentary discussion and voting on pressing topics of modern social, economic, and political conditions. Stated objective of the Congress is to give opportunity for extemporaneous speaking, practice in technique of legislative bodies, and clarification of undergraduate social trends through discussion.

A proposal for restrictive amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act marked the first meeting of the Congress. After argument, interspersed with tactics of State and Federal legislative bodies, the meeting agreed on a vote of approval for a conservative re-phrasing of the law.

In the past two years, increasing popularity of the social sciences, both as an extracurricular hobby and as a field for academic concentration, has been evidenced by the fact that about 40 per cent of Harvard upperclassmen major in the fields of history, government, and economics.

Kelly

(Continued from Page 9)

every doubt. Let us not pre-judge this case.

Dr. Williams' statement was presented to the Governor late yesterday. The Chief Executive refused to make the document public, stating the person named should be informed first. He informed Mr. Burke, the Lieutenant-Governor's secretary, and immediately Mr. Burke issued a statement charging a "frame-up" and insisting the Lieutenant-Governor was attending a dinner at the home of Joseph F. O'Connell, former member of the National House of Representatives, between 7 p. m., and midnight on May 18, the date of the alleged attack upon Dr. Williams at his home. The attack, Dr. Williams reported, occurred at 8:30 p. m.

Reception Held

The Burke statement was supported by Mr. O'Connell who explained that Mrs. O'Connell held a dinner and reception in honor of Mrs. Kelly, the Lieutenant-Governor's wife. The couple had been recently married.

Although Mr. O'Connell said at least 10 other guests could verify the statement, he refused to reveal their names, contending it was improper for the press to make this request.

Shoes

(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. Hilliard, the workers were not completely aware of the seriousness of the situation, although in 1935 the workers voted a voluntary wage cut so Haverhill manufacturers could compete with the prices advertised at the Boston shoe fair that year.

Oddly enough, it was just two years later at the same fair that the whole problem of Czech shoe competition landed at the feet of domestic manufacturers.

Offered Oxfords at $1.175

Mr. John B. Atkinson, Boston sales agent for Bata, exhibited a black kid oxford and offered it at $1.17½ a pair. American competitors blinked, re-checked their own prices and found with some concern that they couldn't come within 37 cents of the Bata price.

Rumors of the volume of Bata's business reached almost ludicrous limits as shoe salesmen, whenever they lost an order, blamed it on Bata. The name grew to be a by-word in nearly every plant making women's shoes.

It is easy, then, to picture the concern that was manifested when Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced last April that he proposed to negotiate a reciprocal trade treaty, with Czechoslovakia. New England led in the protests which grew in volume all last summer and reached crescendo in October when the Committee for Reciprocity Information held hearings on the subject in Washington.

Massachusetts officials had hoped that should the Federal Government insist on proceeding with the Czech treaty as an aid to the Central European democracy that some system of bounties or other aid would be worked out for the benefit of domestic plants that might be injured. Their hopes in this line were not rewarded, it appeared from the necessarily brief study accorded the new treaty.

Retirement at 65 For City Workers

Retirement of city, town and county employees reaching the age of 65 years was favored before the Legislative Committee on Pensions by Robert J. Maxwell of Quincy, representing the National Federation of State, City and Town Employees. The annual pension would be two-thirds of the annual salary rate at time of retirement.

Mr. Maxwell pointed out the employees now are retired at 70 years of age. All employees serving for 10 years continuously would be eligible for the pension upon reaching 65 years under the proposed legislation.

The Camera 'Takes' an Audition

By a Staff Photographer

Aspirant at Yankee Network Artists Bureau

Top—Seeking Audition
Bottom—Being "Auditioned"

Interview With Van Sheldon and Miss Josephine White Supervisors Listening—a Crucial Test

Give-and-Take Policy in New Shoe Pact

(Continued from Page 9)

"probably no other country has gone as far in a trade agreement with the United States in attempting to open the way for an expansion of trade by the removal or relaxation of special controls on imports, other than duties."

The Czech Minister hailed the conclusion of the treaty as evidence that the United States had noted his Nation's "economic position in Central Europe."

Under the treaty, the United States gave tariff concessions to Czechoslovakia on 63 import items, comprising 55 per cent of the imports from that Country. These imports last year totaled $19,552,000. American exports on which tariff and other import concessions were granted amounted to $30,000,000 in 1936.

Shoes were the item causing the greatest controversy during the negotiations. New England manufacturers protested bitterly against any increased competition from the Bata Shoe Company in Czechoslovakia.

Quota System Established

Under the agreement, the United States grants tariff reductions on various types of Czech shoes ranging from about 33 1-3 to 50 per cent, but a quota system is established to protect American manufacturers against excessive importations in the future. Whenever in one year importations go beyond 1¼ per cent of average American domestic production of "boots, shoes and slippers, other than rubber," the United States reserves the right to increase duties after consultation with Czech authorities.

The treaty will make possible increased imports of approximately 600,000 to 700,000 pairs of shoes from Czechoslovakia during the first year, it is estimated.

Some of the important tariff reductions granted by the United States were on glassware, metal buckles, snap fasteners, metal buttons, cotton damask, jacquard cotton towels—warp-knit cotton gloves, inexpensive linen tablecloths and napkins, beads, and women's and children's leather gloves.

Relaxation on Exchange

The United States will benefit by relaxation of Czech import permit and exchange control systems, which the State Department said have been "more restrictive than import duties."

The agreement assures that "permits will be issued freely for imports from the United States of a considerable number of products still retained on the import-permit list, though importers will have to go through the necessary formalities for obtaining such permits," the State Department said.

Substantial duty reductions were granted for American automobiles, office equipment and electrical refrigerators shipped to Czechoslovakia. Benefits were also conceded to American agricultural and fishery products, principally fresh apples and pears, nuts, dried and canned fruits, canned vegetables, and canned salmon; lubricating oils, carbon black, abrasives, resin, wood, sulphur, and certain heavy machinery.

Effect of Shoe Concessions

Explaining the probable effect of the concessions on American shoes, the State Department predicted that domestic producers would still be assured of at least 99 per cent of the American market. The 4,800,000 pairs of shoes imported from Czechoslovakia last year, it was explained, amounted to slightly less than 1 per cent of the average of preceding five years' domestic production of all types.

Under the agreement, the department announced, the "duty is reduced from 30 to 20 per cent on McKay sewed shoes, imports of which have greatly declined in recent years, and from 20 to 10 per cent on molded sole sandals, not produced in the United States, but several hundred thousand pairs of which were imported from Czechoslovakia in 1937.

"The duty was reduced from 35 to 25 per cent on leather-soled shoes with fabric uppers. The present duty of 20 per cent on the most competitive type, cemented shoes, is bound."

Talking Voice on Local Radio Found Best Hollywood Appeal

Behind the Microphone

The route to Hollywood, more often than not these days, lies through the door of the local radio station.

There are a number of ways for the talented person who wants to get into the movies to make the grade. One of the ways which events are proving is one of the smartest, is to begin at the bottom of the ladder in a local radio station.

In other words, it will pay to get your voice known first. This will save months and perhaps years of pounding at the gates of Hollywood along with scores of other equally talented and beautiful people.

Let the girls with the good figures and features and the lads with the collar-ad profiles not underestimate voice value. While beauty has its points before the cameras, a good voice is also essential. A good voice on the radio is like the privileged individual who sweeps by all the secretaries and clerks to speak into the private ears of the moguls themselves.

By starting at the local radio station, the mistakes may be made at home and the voice may become a better instrument by the time one reaches Hollywood.

The road from local station to radio network to the movies is fairly well paved by now. Take Don Ameche, master of ceremonies of the hour in which Edgar Bergen and his dummy, "Charlie McCarthy," are heard, as a conspicuous example. Don served his radio apprenticeship in a dramatic program emanating from the Chicago studios of the National Broadcasting Company. When the program joined the great trek to Hollywood, it brought the cast close to the movie studios. And radio apparently didn't contain all of Don's talents. He was screen tested and has been doing rather well as those who have seen the picture, "In Old Chicago," may testify. And he has proven to be a radio master of ceremonies with an easy manner, has become a very fair vocalist and a good actor. In fact, the radio hour visibly sags when Don is not present to bind it together.

Some days ago we heard Gale Page on the Wednesday movie radio hour, which is "emceed" by Dick Powell. Miss Page, who has just completed her first film, served her apprenticeship as a soloist on popular programs from the NBC Chicago studios. The Gales and Ameches are only two of a dozen similar stories.

These successes have been duplicated by Boston radio artists, though not so conspicuously. Harry Einstein, or "Parkyakakas," Rany Weeks, and Buddy Clark come to mind among local radio people for whom radio has smoothed the path to the movies.

Assuming, therefore, that one has the talent to get on the radio in Boston, there are several important facts that should be known about the Boston radio program situation.

Getting a start on the radio in Boston is somewhat like "flying with one foot on the ground." The simple fact is that the most talented person would starve in the Hub if he had to depend upon his radio program earnings. So completely have Boston's major stations become outlets for network programs that very few hours remain to the local stations for their own use. These few hours are already filled with competent musicians and soloists. One should, therefore, hold a regular job, the "foot on the ground," in other words, if he presumes to take a flyer into Boston radio.

Despite the discouraging program outlook, there still is a chance for the talented person to get a foothold in local radiocasting. Radio stations are always looking for genuine talent.

One doesn't have to have friends in order to get a hearing. All of the local radio stations hold talent and announcer auditions at regular intervals or by appointment. Most of the auditioning is done, the stations admit frankly, for the good will it creates, though they always hope to make a discovery.

Station WEEI, the Columbia Broadcasting System's station in Boston, holds auditions every other Wednesday evening under the direction of Arthur F. Edes, its program and audition supervisor. WBZ, local NBC owned and operated station, has discontinued regular audition schedules for the present, John M. McNamara, the station's audition supervisor, said, though people are heard on appointment. Auditions are conducted at the Yankee Network, operators of WNAC and WAAB, under the direction of Van Sheldon and Miss Josephine White every Saturday afternoon by appointment. Station WMEX also has daily auditions by appointment. These are the stations with network affiliations.

If radio's young hopefuls go as far as making an audition appointment, they ought to know what the odds are toward their ever getting on the air. Mr. Edes of WEEI stated hears, one, perhaps, can be used; that out of 25 aspirants that he while Mr. Sheldon and Miss White of the Yankee Network stated that less than 5 per cent of the 600 persons auditioned yearly at the studios on Brookline Avenue are acceptable. A much smaller percentage than that, they said, really get work.

What about those who do survive the heavy toll of the auditions? Most of them are placed on a "preferred list." Many of the popular vocalists and groups get local supper club and dance band work.

Stations WEEI and WBZ give time to promising individuals, and they have the means to call network attention to exceptional talent. If the network reaches to the Pacific coast, the soloist may get to the ears of Hollywood. The voice, in Hollywood, has proved to be a reliable ambassador.

A. D. H.

Protest

(Continued from Page 9)

sent 3,653,000 pairs of shoes into the United States last year and that the trade agreement made no provision for a reduction, Senator Lodge said:

"Plainly, the President, through the State Department, is inviting more foreign-made shoes to enter the United States, thus causing more unemployment in the United States.

"I denounce the unseemly haste to conclude a foreign treaty when there is so little helpful action to bring real work at real wages to those at home.

"Nor should we forget that this agreement will increase our trade involvements with a nation lying in the heart of the European war zone," Senator Lodge concluded.

Lenten Food Special

FINAST DEEP RED STEAK SALMON

No 1 TIN 37c No ½ TIN 21c

Be sure to buy some Finast Steak Salmon. In each tin you get fancy delicious deep red rich Chinook salmon fit for a king. Rich in natural oil.

RICHMOND TOMATOES
Choice Solid Pack Red Ripe 2 No. 2½ Tins 25c
3 NO. 2 TINS 29c

FINAST TOMATOES
Fancy Vine Ripened Delicious Flavor 2 Large No. 2½ Tins 29c

Other Savings!

APRICOTS		1 lb. Bulk	19c
CHICKEN OF THE SEA TUNA	2	No. ½ Tins	33c
SUNSWEET PRUNES	2	2 lb. Pkgs.	29c
CHOCOLATE MALTED MILK		1 lb. Tin	23c
JULIENNE CARROTS	2	1 lb. Glass Jars	23c
Sliced and ready for the salad. Also delicious as a vegetable.			
JULIENNE BEETS	2	1 lb. Glass Jars	23c
Sliced and ready for the salad. Also delicious as a vegetable.			
ORANGE MARMALADE		1 lb. Jar	25c
Crosse and Blackwell's SEVILLE			
MARSHMALLOW BUDS		1 lb. Bulk	17c
FIG NEWTONS / OREO SANDWICH / SOCIAL TEA	2 PKGS.	YOUR CHOICE	19c

Bakery Specials
RAISIN CAKE FRESH MADE EA. 27c
COOKIES FINAST ALL VARIETIES 2 LBS. 23c

GORTON'S COD FISH CAKES
All ready to shape and fry in deep fat . . . A real treat at any meal . . . An ideal Lenten treat. Your family can never get enough.
2 10 OZ. TINS 25c

WHOLE APRICOTS
Average fourteen luscious tree ripened whole apricots in each tin. Packed in heavy syrup. Special price this week.
2 LGE. TINS 29c

FINAST SLICED OR CRUSHED PINEAPPLE
Fancy Hawaiian pineapple. This is Dole's No. 1 best pack . . . The finest money can buy . . . On sale this week at this special low price.
2 LGE. TINS 39c

Red Wing GRAPE JUICE
Made from pure York State Concord grapes. A quality product at great savings to you this week.
PINT BOT. 15c QUART BOT. 29c

DAINTY JELL (PURE FRUIT FLAVORS)
The quick-setting, rich, full flavored gelatin dessert that everyone loves . . . Choice of strawberry, raspberry, cherry, orange, lemon, lime.
4 PKGS. 15c

Dainty PUDDING VANILLA OR CHOCOLATE 4 PKGS. 15c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Opera and Ballet in Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

The Staatsoper began the season with a new production of "Lohengrin." According to the announcement on the handbills it was the "original Bayreuth production"—an exact reproduction of the Festival performance in 1936, except that Robert Heger took the place of Furtwängler in the Tietjen-Furtwängler-Preetorius combination.

As an outstanding feature of these new productions one might cite the impressive co-ordination of music and décors. One recalls the many interesting attempts made by the management to revive and stimulate interest in Wagner. But these remained merely attempts because, quite wrongly, settings were provided for the dramatic action and not for the music. As Tietjen is himself an excellent conductor the musical side was stressed in his production. Soloists and chorus played quite naturally without being forcibly developed into actors. Their movements, the scenery and the sensitive, subtle use of light effects resulted in constantly changing harmonious relationships to which music invariably supplied the basic tone. This style, which is inherent in the work itself, gave rise to impressions such as I have never before experienced during my more than 30 years' acquaintance with this work. It was a complete realization of the synthesis of Wagner's work of art, in the contrapuntal blending and inter-weaving of music, décors, and gestures. Marcell Wittrisch, in the title role, Tiana Lemnitz (Elsa), Margarete Klose (Ortrud), Jaro Prohaska and Josef v. Manowarda represented the best Bayreuth tradition.

* * *

Shortly after this the Deutsche Opernhaus presented the Polish Ballet. Subsidized by the Polish Government, this company was founded specially for the Paris International Exhibition. Bronislava Nijinska, sister of the famous dancer, is the artistic organizer. This talented choregrapher was a member of the Diaghileff Ballet. She has, however, refrained from giving us a mere imitation of the famous Russian company; for, in spite of the similarity of the technical schooling, the style of the new group is already quite individual. Its aim is to develop the natural Polish instinct for the dance. Nijinska knows how to subordinate every subject to choregraphic rules, as in the fantasy on a Polish "Faust" legend; the suite with settings by the artist, W. Daszenski entitled "Apollo and the Maiden," which in mosaic-like variations shows how the conception of beauty has changed in the course of the centuries, and the "Song of the Earth," a vivid apotheosis of Polish nationalism. Music for the ballets was written by the young Polish composers Roman Palester, the possessor of an elegant modern style, and Michal Kondracki, a radical who uses accentuated rhythms.

Modern music has recently been heard in Berlin at a few important concerts. After Stravinsky's "Jeu de Cartes, "we heard his Concerto for two pianos, which had its first performance at the Baden-Baden Festival in 1935. Much more modern in style than the ballet, it fascinated the audience with its impetuous rhythms and metallic sounds. Another first performance—at a concert given by the Arbeitskreis für Neue Musik—was that of Karl Höller's Toccata, Improvisations and Fugue, music with a stimulating rhythmical swing and revealing a powerful, original imagination.

* * *

The most sensational event, however, was the first performance of Bela Bartók's Music for Strings, Percussion - Instruments and Celesta played at the seventh Philharmonic concert, under Furtwängler. It is certainly one of the finest of modern works. Not only is it new music in the strictest sense of the word, with its radical, uncompromising character in harmonic and tonal relationship, but it is also new for Bartók himself. This Hungarian master has undergone a transformation, musically and intellectually, without the smallest sacrifice of his individual style. In the six-voiced canon of the first movement we find every imaginable contrapuntal device, to which, later, are added the rich constructive methods of the classics. The result is music in which, on the one hand, we find the strictness of a mathematical law—as in Bach's latest works, where every note, independent of chance, has its own inherent meaning—and on the other, a wealth of resource such as can be attained only by the highest intellectual discipline. The work was equally successful with the public and the press.

Interesting recitals have been given by two American artists: Janet Graham, a young pianist from San Francisco, whose cultured playing of German classics was much applauded, and Mack Harrell, who unites a fine baritone voice with exceptional musicianship. His interpretation of Brahms's "Vier Ernste Gesänge" places him in the front rank of Lieder singers. There have also been recitals by Backhaus, Gieseking and Edwin Fischer, all of whom played with their customary artistry.

Among other events were the Philharmonic concert under Furtwängler and Pfitzner, with which the newly founded Pfitzner Gesellschaft began its activities—the Society, by the way, promotes the works not only of this composer, but of other important contemporary musicians—and a German-Italian exchange concert at which Adriano Lualdi performed some modern Italian works. The Calvet Quartet of Paris was much appreciated by lovers of chamber music.

Federal Theater Scores Again

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The Federal Theater, which has a large hit on its hand in "One-third of a Nation," presented at the Lafayette Theater in Harlem the other day a historical melodrama called "Haiti," and that has all the earmarks of a hit, too.

"Haiti" is the work of William Du Bois, who is in no way stingy. He throws into his drama everything he can think of in the way of material for the manufacture of excitement. Most of it is material of an old style, but "Haiti" is beautifully and efficiently staged and acted by a cast partly negro, and they make a lusty entertainment of it. The color is rich, the movement animated, the plot heroic.

General Christophe of the Haiti of 1802 is the hero, played by the large and boyish Rex Ingram, who acts with the gusto of an eager bear. He wants to defend the island against the French, who have come to push its black inhabitants back into slavery, but the hopeful Toussaint L'Ouverture holds him back. Toussaint's faith in the invaders turns out to be unjustified and he passes on giving Christophe permission to resist. The French are driven out.

* * *

Meanwhile, Mr. Du Bois, wanting his drama to have everything that brings plays success, even if it seems antique stuff now, keeps his actors busy weaving their way through a plot complicated by intrigue, love and miscegenation. By his staging, Maurice Clark has kept the play going at an exciting pace, Perry Watkins has designed equally exciting settings, Byron Webb has lighted them cunningly and there are well calculated sound effects, all of which combine to give "Haiti" a glow and a spontaneous agitation that make its artifice seem hardly to matter. There are stirring performances by the bounding Rex Ingram and Bernard Paté, who plays the stupid French general, LeClerc. The whole cast is a good one. The Federal Theater knows the theater business.

So should Max Gordon, producer of a number of successes, who has gathered a cast dotted with such bright names as those of Laura Hope Crews, Jane Wyatt, Mady Christians, Leo G. Carroll, Arnold Korff, John Emery, and Martha Sleeper and put them in an awkwardly playful romance of life in the royal family ousted by the stiff young dictator of a fictitious Balkan kingdom called Jadlovia. Katharine Dayton, helped by George S. Kaufman, wrote "First Lady." Writing alone, Miss Dayton is rather at a loss. And yet plays about romantic happenings in invented kingdoms can no doubt still catch the interest of Broadway audiences in spite of their antique air.

* * *

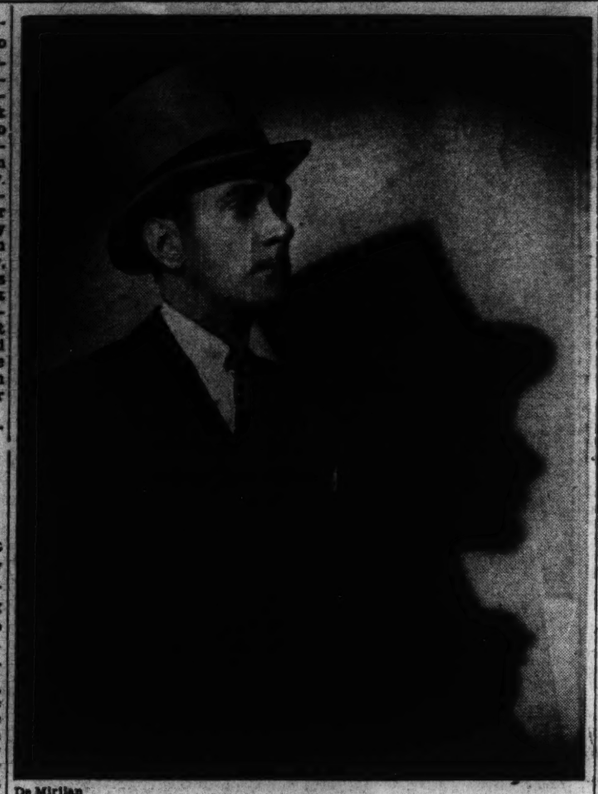
This time the dictator is swerved from his purposes when love seizes him as he talks to the young princess he had planned to marry off, for reasons of state finance, to the prince of a neighboring royal family. To give her play a new note, Miss Dayton counts on the mollifying of the dictator, and also on the fact that he flies in the face of sentiment by banning waltzes. His people, too sentimental for that, are set to waltzing in the streets by the princess's song-writing brother and the dictator's authority is lost to him.

The actors do their best, which cannot be good enough under the circumstances to convert a clumsy play at the Martin Beck Theater into anything like satisfying theater art.

In "Casey Jones," the Group Theater's newest production, now at the Fulton Theater, good actors try hard, too, fighting against the inability of the author, the young Robert Ardrey, to give actability to his people. Here a seasoned and expert locomotive engineer finds, after years of faithful service on the road, that his eyes have failed him. He has given his whole life, his whole interest to his company and can draw solace from nothing else. Now he is given a small job as telegrapher in a tiny station. What is there left but days without interest? At the last moment, simulated by hints from the lively boy who loves his daughter, he awakens to the fact that there is a life for him that his absorption in his job never permitted him to know. He sets out to live it.

That is a good story, but the characters are stiff, mere actors with placards on them defining their natures. Fortunately, the play has been staged skilfully. When Casey drives his engine, that engine is a mild scenic sensation, the most interesting feature of the play. And the noises of the railroad and the round house and the big depot are faithfully reproduced on the stage of the Fulton. Charles Bickford, back from Hollywood after 10 years, does all he can to give Casey life.

Reality is ignored completely in "Censored," a play A. H. Woods presents at the Forty-sixth Street Theater. He and the authors, Conrad Seiler and Max Marcin, have given it a trial scene, a scene in a French bistro behind the lines during the war, actors running up and down aisles and theaters being raided. The net result is a very low level of entertainment.



De Mirjian

Clifton Webb

In "You Never Know," the New Cole Porter Musical Now Current at the Shubert Theater in Boston and Scheduled to Open Soon in New York

Sequel to 'Anything Goes'

By L. A. Sloper

Opulent is the longer and prettier word for "You Never Know," the new Cole Porter musical which was presented at the Shubert Theater in Boston on the evening of March 7. Opulent in its settings, by Albert Johnson, and in its furnishings and its costumes. Opulent, too, in its cast, which includes as stars Clifton Webb, Lupe Veles and Libby Holman, and among its featured players Rex O'Malley and Toby Wing.

The opulence of Mr. O'Malley's smooth acting might well have placed him among the stars. If that makes too many stars, John Shubert, whose production this is, might move down Libby Holman to featured billing. For he has been a little niggardly with her talents. She does not appear until toward the end of the show, and then she merely sings a couple of songs in her nasal baritone. Of course, her clothes are opulent. Well, I'm only trying to be helpful.

There are other details in which opulence is less apparent. The book, for example. It is the rather bawdy story of the butler and the maid who impersonate master and mistress, which came directly from the play, "By Candlelight," but originally from the mists of antiquity. Unfortunately, Rowland Leigh, who adapted it, peered only dimly through those mists. The result is pretty dull. The jests are as old as the story and they weren't very funny when they were new. The attempt to point them up with double entendre doesn't help.

As for Mr. Porter, he has written a full-length score, with the usual number of songs and dances. He was evidently not inspired by the story, for his contribution sounds like an echo of "Anything Goes," even to a song, "From Alpha to Omega," which is an ideological sequel to "You're the Top," and like the show, suffers the fate of sequels.

Opulence turns to indigence when it comes to the singing and dancing. The show is shy of solo voices, and the chorus is undistinguished. Mr. Webb of course contributes some accomplished pantomimic dancing, and a young woman billed as Avril does some expert tapping of the routine type. That's about all, except for an amusing "shag" by Mr. Webb and Miss Veles.

And when we come to Miss Veles we have arrived at something more exciting. This young woman from Mexico via Hollywood—whose hair is now appropriately red—woke things up after an hour of so-so entertainment, and thereafter kept it going with her vim, vigor and vitality. She may not be a priestess of high art, but she is alive.

Of the songs, "By Candlelight," "From Alpha to Omega," and "Good Evening, Princesse" have a chance of popularity. But what the show needs is more Veles, Webb and O'Malley. Especially Velez.

An Italo-American Opera

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Although Wagner has dominated the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House the season through, "Götterdämmerung" did not take the stage there till the afternoon of March 1, when, in all its colossal length, it concluded the annual uncut cycle of the "Ring." The performance, with Lauritz Melchior and Kirsten Flagstad to head the cast, was in some respects of remarkable excellence, one respect being the singing of these two artists which was extraordinary in the sheer splendor and power of the voices and likewise in masterly musical treatment.

As an impersonator neither artist can be praised without reservations. Mr. Melchior, it is true, has the histrionic routine of his part down pat, but there is no trick of make-up at his disposal—or so it seems—which gives him the semblance of the Volsung hero rather than that of some particularly well-nourished emperor of the Roman decline. Mme. Flagstad on this occasion was in a somewhat different case. Her gray-robed Brünnhilde was a statuesque and noble apparition in the more reposeful scenes. But in Acts II and III the Norwegian soprano has not yet wrought her acting to the plane of her singing.

Ludwig Hofmann burdened the occasion with his revised conception of the role of Hagen. We of New York have had some strange experiences of that role. We have not forgotten Michael Bohnen, for instance, who one year set before us a brick-dust version of Black Alberich's son and another year made him up like a Japanese idol. Mr. Hofmann discarded the traditional beard, doubtless in the interest of facial expression. The result, however, was just a North American Indian strayed into the "Ring"—which might have been gently amusing if this novel Hagen had not been so patently and undiscourageably bent on holding the center of the stage even with Brünnhilde confronting the pyre.

Perhaps because of the Hagen and his odd ways, Gunther and Gutrune counted for even less than usual. Yet if Julius Huehn made no great impression as either singer or actor, he at least gave Gunther the necessary illusion of youth. The Gutrune of Irene Jessner looked like a faithful housekeeper to her brothers and dispensed little vocalism of a high audibility. Karin Branzell sang a passable Waltraute, though some of her stage business was hard to account for, and Adolf Vogel brought real singing to Alberich's lines. Artur Bodanzky conducted his improved, if not impeccable, orchestra with care and energy.

* * *

Another recent Metropolitan event of note was the double bill of "Amelia Goes to the Ball" and "Elektra," on the evening of March 3. "Amelia," sung in English, was a "first time at the Metropolitan," and Gian-Carlo Menotti, the young Italian-born author of both libretto and music, was present to bow his acknowledgment of the applause of the great audience. His opera, it will be remembered, was brought out for the first time on any stage at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on April 1, 1937. It then made part of a double bill with Milhaud's "Le Pauvre Matelot." On April 11, 1937, that bill was presented in New York at the New Amsterdam Theater. The probable production of "Amelia" at the Metropolitan was early foretold.

On rehearing the little work I was impressed again with its professional quality—its assurance and style, and, particularly, the expertness of the orchestration. The fact that the writing for voices did not always seem natural and inevitable may have been due in part to the English version used. Mr. Menotti composed the work to Italian words, which have been done over into English, not always without a touch of awkwardness, by George Mead. Nevertheless, here is a brief opera, humorous, lively, and melodious, which can be heard and heard again with a considerable degree of pleasure.

* * *

To claim this one-act opera bouffa, however, as a contribution to American opera seems to me out of the question. In spite of an English version being used, it is quite as clearly an Italian opera as "Gianni Schicchi" or "Il Segreto di Susanna." And this is said with a clear recognition of non-Italian influences in the music. But an American derivation for any of them would be hard indeed to find, though such a non-Italian as Richard Strauss is much to the fore.

The performance, led with élan by Ettore Panizza, was capital, Muriel Dickson, Mario Chamlee, John Brownlee, and Norman Cordon appearing in the chief roles. The customary procedure of "Elektra" was varied by the first (locally) and well-sung Clytemnestra of Enid Szantho and the considerate conducting of Erich Leinsdorf.

A New Play by T. C. Murray

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Abbey's announcement of a new play by T. C. Murray came as an agreeable surprise. It is nearly 10 years since we had had a play by the author of "Autumn Fire," "Birthright," "Maurice Harte," "Spring" and other pieces which made Abbey and Irish dramatic history. Mr. Murray's last literary effort was a novel which proved as interesting and as successful as his plays and many of us feared that he had done with the stage.

"A Spot in the Sun" is a one-acter. Denis Harmon, a bank clerk, has married a girl with literary ambitions. Rose sends the manuscript of a novel to a publisher, who promptly rejects it. Denis opens the letter and, wishing to spare Rose disappointment, instructs the publisher to publish the book at his expense. To meet the cost, Denis has to supplement his own money with £90, to which he helps himself from the bank's funds. He tells his mother that he has borrowed the money from a moneylender who is pressing him. She agrees to give him the £90, but before she can do so, the embezzlement is discovered and Denis is arrested. Rose then learns of the circumstance and is left to think things over while the mother goes to reimburse the bank and have the charge withdrawn.

The little play suggests a prologue, in that it leaves one wondering what happens to Denis and Rose. He will certainly not be retained in the bank and Rose can hardly be encouraged to continue her literary career. Then, also, what relations will the two be on? If one wanders into the realms of speculation, there is ample material for a full-length play in which the two characters should work out their ultimate fate. As it stands, the piece is just an incident.

As Rose, Sheiah Richards took the acting honors. Cyril Cusack, as Denis Harman, fell, for once, from grace. His acting as the worried young man was extremely natural but he carried naturalness too far when he employed the conversational tone of the living room. Almost every line faded away into inaudibility. The dialogue is easy and always natural, and a scene between Cusack and Ann Clery, as a maid, was charmingly played.

T. C. Murray has returned to the theater and that is the chief thing. At the same time, he is just the man to realise that he cannot leave us unsatisfied. The sequel to "A Spot in the Sun" will probably come along in due course.

The Murray play was followed by Shaw's "Fanny's First Play." It is, if anything, more amusing than ever.

J. J. Hayes

Worlds Within Worlds

By Harold Hobson

London

The Victorian novel sprawled. That, in a sense, is why the action of Mr. Merton Hodge's new play, "The Island," at the Comedy Theater, is set upon an island.

Frenchmen, apparently by an impulse of nature, have the faculty of construction. They can build up a play or a novel upon a definite architectural plan. But the genius of the Anglo-Saxon peoples runs in a different direction. Vigor of characterization and energy of episode, rather than the careful and calculated devotion of each single person and incident to the attainment of a final and total effect, are what distinguish their best work, from Shakespeare to Dickens and beyond.

The coming of the cinema strengthened this natural bent of the English-speaking peoples. The physical limitations of the stage had imposed a certain formal unity upon plays. But the wider scope and independence of the cinema banished these restraints; the camera was able to jump from China to Peru in the twinkling of an eye. Something was gained in this development, but a good deal was lost. Limitations in art often have a positive value. The foundation of a sonnet is that it is restricted to 14 lines, and the unqualified mobility of the camera led to a dissipation of interest.

* * *

In an effort to combat this, the early talkies fostered a movement whose aim it was to impose a certain unity upon films by dealing with a group of people artificially confined within a definite space. America made a film about people on an Atlantic liner. Great Britain countered with "Rome Express," and America replied with "Grand Hotel." This development was reflected in Mr. Hodge's first play, "The Wind and the Rain," which concerned itself with the restricted community, not of a hotel, or a train, or a ship, but of a university. In "The Island," Mr. Hodge has again employed the device. He deals, not with men who go out into and mix with the general world, but with people whose profession cuts them off from society. His subjects are army officers, and their isolation is emphasized by the fact that they are stationed on an island.

Mr. Hodge is apparently at his best when examining a little world within the world. "The Wind and the Rain" was one of London's biggest successes of recent years. But Mr. Hodge's next two plays, "Grief Goes Over" and "The Orchard Walls," abandoned the formula of isolation, and were resounding failures, the former running for about six weeks, and latter for about six nights. "The Island" is a much better piece of work than either of them.

* * *

Yet for a considerable portion of the evening, one would hardly think so. For an entire act, no definite theme emerges from the play's spate of conversation. Soldiers are not, I believe, supposed to be good talkers, and on this ground "The Island" may be considered convincingly realistic. Nevertheless, Mr. Hodge establishes at least one character who is delightful to watch. This is Major Shipley (Mr. J. Hubert Leslie), the quiet and rather nervous officer interested in concerts and theaters, who 20 years before had had to choose between marriage and keeping his piano, and had chosen the piano. For the rest, all the people in the play gossip, and exasperate one another, and spoil the domestic peace of the newly arrived wife of the youngest officer, and drink far too much.

But in the second act Mr. Hodge gets a firmer grip, both on his people and on his plot, and the scene in which the harsh and unsympathetic Major Willis breaks down on the passing of his wife is very moving. Mr. Godfrey Tearle plays it finely. The last act, in which the young wife is reconciled to her husband, is so affecting, in a quiet way, that one is surprised into realizing that in the preliminary scenes Mr. Hodge must have written better than at the time seemed apparent.

* * *

At the Little Theater there is Mr. Herbert Farjeon's new revue, "Nine, Sharp!" which also has a restricted subject matter. Its satire is directed almost entirely against the world of entertainment; it is full of allusions to matters theatrical and cinematic; the B. B. C. provides it with a target for some pleasantly barbed arrows; and the great British pastimes, lawn tennis, bridge, and musical chairs, do not escape the point of Mr. Farjeon's rapier. It is a sharp rapier, and is deftly wielded by an excellent cast, in which Miss Hermione Baddeley and Mr. Cyril Ritchard are especially notable.

At the Whitehall, Mr. Alec Coppell's "I Killed the Count," an amusing comedy thriller, manages to discover a new angle on an old theme. The idea of throwing the police off the scent by making three people confess to the same crime, with carefully planted inconsistencies in their stories, makes an ingenious evening's entertainment.

The 'Tragic' Painters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An exhibition entitled "The Tragic Painters," at the Bignou Gallery, is composed of the works of a small group of artists who are considered important in the annals of modern art. The show consists of only 10 pictures, of which three are by Van Gogh, and others by Modigliani, Pascin, Rouault, Soutine and Utrillo. All except Van Gogh, whose turbulent and frustrated career ended before the close of the last century, are linked in painting with the developments of the last 30 years. Rouault, Soutine and Utrillo are still active today in France, whence, from time to time, for a dozen or more years, their paintings have come to America to be shown in various group displays and one-man exhibitions.

The theory that Stephan Bourgeois, one-time New York art dealer and a connoisseur of modern art, advances in his catalogue foreword is that these artists differ from others in that they represent a tragic fringe in art, and through isolation from modern life or reasons of personal tragedy have become "impregnated with the idea that life, nature, everything is dominated by a sense of disaster." This may be true of several of the artists represented, artists who suffered greatly in the process of their creating and were thwarted by lack of appreciation and poverty. But except for Van Gogh, whose furious striving in his paintings reflected in some ways the tragedy of his life, these tragic elements are not fully apparent in the exhibition. The human motives introduced are disconcerting, whereas the pictures themselves are susceptible of a relatively simple understanding.

* * *

Van Gogh, for instance, is most prominent in the show, not only because his name is significant but because his works are the most vital. Two of the canvases, "La Route Bordée de Saules" (1889) and the "Les Nauges Mouvements" (1890), belong to the last years of his life. Only moderately large, they are relatively calm, and free from the excessive emotional stress under which Van Gogh often painted. The rural road, with its row of dramatic willows, however, is notably vigorous; the stark forms of the trees, denuded of their branches, bearing the brunt of the composition in typical Van Gogh manner.

The tragedy of Modigliani, who in spite of poverty and neglect, continued painting his strongly individualised portraits to the last, is scarcely apparent in his work. The decorative and ingratiating figure, "La Chocolatière," painted in 1917, and a grave portrait of the painter Hubert are more indicative of his facility in design and color, while illustrating originality in the use of distortions derived from his studies of African sculpture. Only the sadness sometimes poignant in his portraits suggests the man himself.

* * *

Both Rouault, the experimenter with images suggesting the deep-hued subtleties of stained glass, and Soutine, who has a fierce strain of caricature in him, convey the sense of a sometimes overwhelming emotion in their paintings. Rouault's large "Le Vase de Fleurs" is powerful, and radiates smoldering richness of color. It is solidly constructed, and needs distance for its appreciation, but lacks convincing articulation. "Le Grand Arbre à Vence," by Soutine, is a variation of the subject, shown not long ago in the Zborowski collection, in which a massive tree holds the center of a composition loosely suggesting the environment of a provincial French town.

The two Utrillos are large, silent street scenes, of chalky, delicately colored textures touched here and there with brighter hues, which betray the naïveté of the painter. There is no "tragedy" perceptible. His pictures fall into several categories. These, belonging to his early, and most popular, "white" period, were painted about 25 years ago. Pascin's life ended tragically; but his subtle portrait of a girl of the Paris streets expresses more the mood of an artist with a cynical outlook towards life. This "L'Abandonée," painted in 1926 and in his fully developed style, however, is one of his most charming works, showing through a delicate maze of colors the acute energy with which he drew his forms.

Actually the show attempts to impute the tragic significance of the title too inclusively. This is not altogether fair to the exhibition, which is composed of good typical examples of the artists represented, none of which has been previously shown in the United States, and all of which are worth considering, and may be enjoyed, for the most part, on their own account.

C. B.

Walt Disney is making seven foreign versions of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," for European and South American distribution. The picture will be recorded in Spanish, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish, and Dutch.

British Black-and-White

By Jan Gordon

London

It has been said, and not without some reason, that if you want to appreciate the art of painting you must go to Paris, but for drawing you must go to London. Specifically in drawing, as drawing, I do not believe there is much to choose between the two. But if you would think in terms of the reproductive arts, artistic wood engraving, etching or lithography, I believe that our best contemporary men would be hard to beat anywhere—except, maybe, in some of the less known middle European countries. I have seen both Polish and Hungarian prints that have made me pause.

Especially in the matter of etching these middle European artist craftsmen make one reflect that an exhibition, such as that of our Royal Society of Painter Etchers, now open at the Royal Society of Painters in Water Color is a little hidebound and lacking exploratory spirit. This is a fact, despite a recent addition of some promising new members. We English suffer from a national respectability, which none of our youngsters ever has the ingenuity and enterprise to combat.

The Society of Wood Engravers, now showing at the Zwemmer Gallery, has a different tale to tell. Wood engraving had, for the present generation, the misfortune to be cut off, as an art, at its inception. Bewick showed the virtues of the white line on the black ground, and then the whole process was laid aside. Fifty years ago it was still in an almost virgin condition, but the whirl of exploration has by now carried it to the brilliant composition of tone and texture in the study of "One Person," by Gertrude Hermes, the print of a half submerged swimmer, inventive to the last detail except for one careless line. Among the other exhibitors the names of Gwendolen Raverat, John Gibbings, Blair Hughes-Stanton, John Farleigh, John O'Connor, C. F. Tunnicliffe, Joan Hassall, and Rachel Roberts must be placed high. Agnes Miller Parker has also high spots, although her sheer dexterity shows a tendency now to carry the medium beyond its just limits.

* * *

That these brilliant wood engravers seldom are able to bring a similar kind of interest and ingenuity to the art of painting is a pity, but even when they do paint they seldom do anything like their wood blocks, either in design or in consideration of the medium. Our liveliest exhibition of contemporary youth, the National Society, though it ranges from the constructivist to the neo-primitive, including almost all other schools on the way, gives little evidence of anything beyond enlivening energy and a certain brilliance of painting. Their sculptors, however, led by Maurice Lambert, dominate the show.

Three, indeed, of the members are holding one-man shows in London at the same time. At Colnaghi's Gallery John Copley and his wife, Ethel Gabain, combine their already well-known lithographs with their lesser-known paintings. Nowadays, to say that a woman has feminine qualities in her work seems almost to be taken for an insult, yet Ethel Gabain may be praised highly because she has, without offering any hint of weakness, refrained from any hint of masculinity. John Copley, on the other hand, by the sensitive tension of his imagination, might lead one to suspect the presence of a brilliant woman, merely because the quality is one rare enough in any painter. Nevertheless, it is allied to the poetic quality of a Keats, and his set of three pictures of musicians in concert reveal gifts of imagination which have few parallels in London art today.

* * *

The third artist, Hans Feibusch, is a prominent German-Jewish painter who has now taken root in England. His paintings are perhaps the most powerful summaries of his pictorial subject that we have here. His drawing is brutal but effective, his color oppositions are startling, but they convince. For a short time his style seemed to be getting stereotyped, but this exhibition at the Lefevre Gallery reaffirms the breadth of his interests.

At the newly opened White Gallery is a posthumous exhibition, the work of Rowley Smart. Overpraise of any artist may tend to cloud his real value and the use for propaganda of John's casual remark that Smart was "the greatest landscape painter since Constable," has done him more harm than good. Indeed, among his oil paintings here there are but three which touch real excellence and none is a landscape; they are two flower pieces, Nos. 5 and 11, and the study, "Lucette au Café du Dome." But his water colors show quite a different quality of vision, and such pieces as "Cornish Fishing Boat," "The Breaking Wave," "Swedish Landscape," and "Scent in Mousehole, Cornwall," with their decisive drawing, original disposition and lucid color, should give him a permanent place among British water color painters.

An American Cantata

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Portions of Hanna van Vollenhoven's new cantata, "Star of the Renaissance," were presented in a preview performance at the Arts Club here with the composer conducting. The world première of the work in its entirety is to be given in Carnegie Hall, New York, this spring.

An extensive work, taking over an hour and a half to perform, the cantata is a setting for chorus, soloists and orchestra of a poem of the same title by Ray Bridgman, professor of world history at New York University. A small chorus was brought to Washington for this performance. For accompaniment the group had the collaboration of Emil Koehler, pianist, who played an arrangement of the orchestral score.

Only six of the poem's 16 stanzas were presented for the responsive audience that packed the small auditorium of the Arts Club. The poem itself represents an intense vision of America as the polestar of the "world Renaissance eternal." "The New World waits a deathless Vision that will turn all hates to love, all darkening memories to dreams of that white radiant Future which now gleams beyond the tears of all the ages past," the poet declares.

Obviously Miss van Vollenhoven was strongly attracted by the philosophical and spiritual content of the poem. She has provided a setting for the words that is modern without being in the slightest sense extreme. The music, although devoid of originality, is informed with sincerity of feeling. There is a discriminating balance between solo and choral sections of the work and a laudable sensitiveness to the value of the words and ideas of the poem. The cantata was conducted with fervor. Among the soloists were Allen Vories, tenor; Frederick Casper Loadwick, baritone; Harry Boyer, bass and Olly Lutz Kukepuu, soprano.

After months of studio tests in which many players participated, Lionel Barrymore has been engaged for the role of the grandfather in Columbia's Frank Capra production of "You Can't Take It With You."

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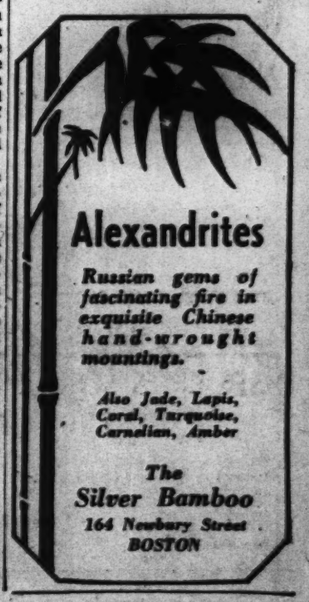

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Harrow Cherishes Its Ideal Of Service to 'Wider Life'

Influenced by Traditions of Its Great Men and Aware of the Insistent Presence of a World City

The English Public School—6

By Hugh Saunders, B. A. (Cantab.)
(Harrow 1924-1929)
Barrister-at-law
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

"To produce healthy Christian gentlemen"—this, according to a great Harrow headmaster, Dr. Cyril Norwood, should be the aim of an English public school, in addition to the provision of an academic education.

Whether or not this noble object is achieved by Harrow is for the world, and least of all for a Harrovian, to judge; but it may be well to set out some of the influences at work at Harrow which conduce towards the realization of this ideal, and give hope that it is possible of fulfillment.

The school buildings, mainly of mellowing red brick—some old, some quite new—straggle over the greater part of the summit of Harrow Hill. Small though it is, the Hill has a unique position. Crowned by the stately spire of the parish church, it rises suddenly from the flat fields of Middlesex. To the southeast it commands a view of London and its ever-spreading suburbs. From its terraced gardens can be seen the centers of art and commerce, the cities of Westminster and London resting beneath their familiar veil of smoke. From the other side of the Hill, beyond a sea of new red roofs, stretch the wooded slopes of the English countryside, as far as the eye can see.

Inspired Byron

It was this view that inspired Byron when he was a Harrow boy. The inspiration is as vivid today. The Harrovian as he stands on the top of the Hill sees the world with all its varying ways of life spread before him. Lying there beneath him, quietly, it waits for him to choose, as some day he must, whether the city or the country, Westminster or the Empire, the land or the sea, shall claim his services in the years to come. And while he pauses there, he knows that the world has made the same appeal to those thousands of Harrovians who have gone forth into it before him; as E. W. Howson described them in one of his famous Harrow songs:

> "Like an ancient river flowing
> From the mountain to the sea,
> So we follow, coming, going,
> To the wider life to be."

Indeed, this feeling of the nearness of the "wider life to be" is a great influence at Harrow. It is a feeling which underlies many of the Harrow songs; and through them finds its way, in greater or less degree, into the heart of every boy. With it comes a sense that one's time at Harrow is a time of preparation: a time of training for service.

It is here too that tradition plays a great part. For the sons of Harrow who have deserved well of her are remembered well by her. The Harrovian can read all about him the record of their lives of service and know that he is the heir of men like Peel and Palmerston, Shaftesbury, Randall Davidson, Baldwin, Smith-Dorrien, and Galsworthy and a host of others; and he cannot help being influenced by the ideal of their example of service.

But perhaps the greatest influence of all is London—which, like the "Wen" that she was so often called by early writers, has now spread all about the Hill. The proximity of London keeps the school closely in touch with events, and enables the boys to see at first hand the varying aspects of its life. Expeditions under the guidance of members of the staff go forth on half-holiday afternoons to see life in the Docks or the slums, housing development, art and other exhibitions, good plays, international football matches, or to attend concerts or lectures—to partake of some of the countless advantages that only London can provide. The short journey to London makes it easy for boys to visit the Boys' clubs at the School Mission, where they can gain some ideas of the needs and outlook of boys of their own age who live in squalid surroundings.

The value of such visits, in giving a boy at school a consciousness of his place in the community and an idea of its needs, is inestimable. Through them he gains values and standards based on reality, altogether outside school life.

In every public school the house-system must exercise a considerable influence, and it is so with Harrow. Though more than one third of the school live in and around London the number of day boys is negligible. Almost every boy is accommodated in a school house, where he has a room to himself or shares one with one other boy. Each house has its own system of government, differing slightly from that of others. Under it, every one has an opportunity of doing something, however humble, for the common good of the house. Senior boys learn how to bear the burdens of responsibility as well as to enjoy the privileges of greatness.

Over every house presides the housemaster, whose close interest in its life makes him the friend and guide of all its inmates. He it is who directs their studies, and is their moral and religious adviser and confidant. For the Harrovian knows that, whatever he may have done, he will always have a sympathetic hearing from his housemaster.

But housemasters are not the only members of the staff who establish friendships with the boys. There is scarcely a master whose interest in the school does not take him outside the strict limits of its curriculum and bring him into close contact with the boys in their hobbies, their games and, most important of all, their thoughts. In an age when everything is questioned and discussed by youth, it is all to the good that Harrovians should have the guidance and help of the masters' interested but more mature viewpoints. Life must be met and mastered, and such discussions as these make a boy more confident and ready when the time comes to face the knotty problems that life may hold in store for him; their memory will stay with him after he has left, and he will always feel that at Harrow he has a host of life-long friends to whom he can turn and from whom he can never really be separated.

Old Harrovians United

This close understanding between boys and masters, which has been a special feature of Harrow ever since the days of the beloved Edward Bowen, may be one of the reasons for the peculiar affection shown the world over for the school by Old Harrovians. There are few schools whose sons are so united and turn so readily and generously to her aid. Wherever Old Harrovians meet their first thoughts seem always to be:

> "Is it well with the Hill
> Now as in days that were?
> Is it well?"

"Twenty and thirty and forty years on," when the present generation of Harrovians is tried and proved, the value of the Harrow of today can be measured. The confidence we can place in their success is based on a tradition of over 350 years' service and on the hope that attends all right endeavor.

Harrow is presented in three articles on this page today.

Series on the Public Schools of England

The series of 14 articles now running comprises an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools are taken up in the order of the year of their founding.

Today, Harrow (1571). Tuesday, March 15, Charterhouse (1611).

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Harrow School. Upper Row: Left—The Old School. Inset—School Coat-of-Arms. Right—Old Drawing of the School a Hundred Years Ago, Byron's Name Is Carved on the Wall at the Right, but Can Scarcely Be Discerned in the Reprint. Lower Row: Left—The Old Fourth-Form Room Today, From a Photograph. Right—Doorway of This Same Historic Spot. Below—"Ducker," School V Old Boys in a Swimming Race at Harrow School

Harrow Through American Eyes

Many Differences Seen But School Held Dear

By Walter A. Rothermel
(Harrow 1927-1933)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The first thing that struck me on entering Harrow was the comparatively primitive way of living. I arrived at the end of September and found that the house in which I was to live for the next five years had stone floors and passages, no central heating, and six baths and one shower on the top floor to take care of 50 boys. In the room which I shared with another boy, I was provided with a folding bed, a chest of drawers, a plain deal table and a kitchen chair. I was allowed to provide myself with a carpet and an easy chair. The windows were left open all the time and we were not allowed fires in our rooms until the beginning of November and then only after 5 p. m.

Boys Found To Be Democratic

The boys I found to be much more democratic than I had expected. I had always thought that boys in the great English Public Schools were very snobbish, and that sons of prominent fathers were specially favored by the masters and older boys; but in this respect I was very agreeably disappointed. I was not treated differently by the other boys, although I was the only American boy in the school, the other foreigners being some East Indian and Siamese princes and the present King of Iraq.

The fagging system, non-existent in American schools, is, I think, a fine way to show this democratic spirit. Only scholastic brilliance or a fine record at sports exempts any boy from completing his three years as a fag.

Harrow does not allow any individuality in dress as American schools do. Probably this is as well, for even confined to the strict limits of gray flannel trousers, a "bluer" (blue flannel coat), black waistcoat, shoes and tie, and the famous flat Harrow hat, many of the boys contrive to look extremely untidy.

No Revenue From Games

The games at Harrow are not organized nearly so much as in America. There are no football or cricket matches that draw a crowd, or for which admission is charged, except the yearly Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lord's in London, from which neither school draws any revenue.

But, strange though Harrow may appear to him, any American who goes to Harrow and acts naturally will enjoy his school days among the stately buildings and dignified atmosphere of the school, and be able to look back on his days there, as I do, as some of the most pleasant of his life.

'Forty Years On'—With an Old Harrovian

By Lord Gorell, C. B. E., M. C., M. A. (Oxon.)
(Harrow, 1898-1903)
Author of "In the Potter's Field and Other Poems," "Education and the Army," Etc.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

There are few words more closely associated with any institution than "Forty Years On" (the title of a famous Harrow song) with Harrow—it is exactly 40 years since I first climbed the Hill as a schoolboy, and the changes are many since that day. On the summit of the Hill itself the landmarks remain, the Old Schools and Yard, the Vaughan Library, the Chapel, the Headmaster's House and Speechroom—but the setting is different. Gone are the little shops opposite the Headmaster's, in the upper room of which was the meeting place of that elect body "the Phil"—not so called after the philistines who composed it, but abbreviated from The Philathletic Society, whose decrees governed the school life. Gone is the house, a non-descript affair as far as I recollect, that stood opposite the Vaughan; in its place are the War Memorial Buildings, in themselves a noble chronicle of the most tragic event of the intervening years. And, to balance the architectural and visual gains, gone is most of the pleasant view over vale and meadow from the terrace below the Chapel. London has crept insidiously near, and where were only fields are now lines of red-roofed houses. At least, they can come no nearer. The School, through the generosity of its Old Boys, has acquired a green ring now, adequate for its protection. And yet it is almost a part of London.

When I went to school I was driven in a horse carriage—and a great part of the way was country: now houses stretch along the entire journey. Nor today could there be pleasure, only the exercise of dodging traffic, in taking a run as I did one afternoon in 1899, from the school to Rickmansworth and back.

Emphasis Now on Individuality

Such are the first, the outward changes which leap to mind. They are those which inflict themselves upon the world everywhere and are peculiar in their incidence only. There are other changes which go deeper. There is predominantly the sense of variety which is impressed upon me with vividness every visit I pay the school. Forty years ago a boy was an individual only if his idiosyncracies were unusually pronounced—at all events individuality was not encouraged. All boys played games, the same games, cricket in the summer, Harrow football in the winter and spring, with a brief period for rather desultory sports before the break-up at Easter; practically no boys specialized in work—they were classical or "modern side," and the modern side was smaller and of less importance altogether than the classical. Now the pendulum has swung to the other extreme. As far as I can gather, hardly a boy does Greek, and Latin is not of great account, and every boy's individual tastes are developed. In my day there was one dear old master who enforced on each boy in his form the taking up of some hobby—but he was an eccentric born before his time!

Now, though Harrow is miles from the sea, it has even its Sailing Club. Admirable as this increased diversity of interest is, an old cricketer may perhaps be pardoned for thinking that it is, in part at least, responsible for the melancholy fact that we have not beaten Eton at Lords since 1910, "Fowler's year."

Harrow boys today are no doubt more individual. Are they hardier? Summer and winter alike, we had a before-breakfast class, 7:30-8:45; and I cannot say that, tedious as it often was—especially that last quarter of an hour—it did any of us any harm. Now, in summer there is a class of 45 minutes before breakfast, and in winter none at all.

Increasingly Democratic

One other change, the last that I have space to record, and one of deep significance. In former days the public schools stood superior to, and aloof from, the main streams of popular education; today they are a part of it, increasingly democratic.

I have enjoyed personal acquaintance with all the last six Headmasters of Harrow. The first four of these, Butler, Welldon, Wood, and Ford, however diverse they were both in character and quality, had at any rate two things in common—they were all of necessity clergymen and they none of them ever spent a night away from Harrow in term-time except for a purpose directly connected with the School. The last two, Norwood and Vellacott, are both laymen and have recognized, and recognize that they have a contribution to make to, and receive from, the experience of other types of schools. Harrow remains a great (a Harrovian may be forgiven for believing the greatest) English public school and it keeps its own character, guides its own destinies, but, masters and boys alike, it shares today in English education in general as it certainly did not 40 year ago.

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Italian Interuniversity Bureau

The Italian Interuniversity Institute of Rome has recently inaugurated the Italian Interuniversity Bureau at the Casa Italiana, Columbia University, New York City. The purpose of the new Bureau is to answer inquiries concerning the Italian educational system, to assist American college and university administrators in the evaluation of Italian academic credentials, and to give information concerning special courses for foreign students offered by Italian universities.—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

'The Adventures of Past Participle'

The writer of the article which follows has won interest from French educational circles for his experimental work in teaching grammar to children. M. Jules Racmanoff here presents and explains some of his teaching ideas.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Often, when I hear parents complaining of their children's inattention to their lessons, I think of La Fontaine's fable: "The Fox and the Stork." I think of this ridiculous meal which was laid before the fox in "a vase with a long and narrow neck," and caused him such bitter disappointment. La Fontaine tells us that the fox "hurried" to the home of his host, that he was "hungry" and that he was eager with the smell of meat.

Children show, as a rule, as great eagerness for study as the fox had for the food cut into "dainty morsels." I am convinced that children want to learn and to know, to satisfy their innate curiosity, and that if they return from school with "drooped ears" it is that they have been badly served.

When one writes fairy tales, or other such books intended to capture children, one makes use of a simple and direct language, one easy to understand. Why, therefore, should one consider it necessary to use the style of grown-up people when one is about to teach them grammar or arithmetic? Is it in order to familiarize children with the superior language of grown-ups? I am afraid that such procedure is likely to lessen children's interest in things that they have to learn. But that is not all.

Mentally He Leaves Class

For a child once bored becomes quickly the enemy of what has caused his boredom. A child is not crafty and cunning like the fox and does not possess the experience to realize that the disgust which he feels comes solely from the fact that one has served the meat to him in a "vase with a long neck." He will rather think that it is the food which has caused his disgust and he will try to taste as little as he can. That is in many cases the origin of that dislike of school work which gives the child the reputation of being an idler and a bad scholar.

The task of the teacher who is an intermediary between the child and his textbooks is therefore highly important. Not only must he love and live his vocation but also make his lessons as attractive as possible. A teacher may be likened to an actor who is constantly endeavoring to uphold the interest of his audience. When the audience does not like the way in which a play is acted it is free to leave the theater. The child is not permitted to leave the classroom under the pretext that he does not like what he hears, but he does so nevertheless—mentally. It is his mind which leaves the room and flies away in search of some more interesting occupation. And here again the child is blamed for his "absent-mindedness" and lack of good will.

Showing Our Good Will

Let us not be too exacting and ask too much from these little people who can as yet hardly read. Let us, rather, show them our good will and try to make a greater effort ourselves. Fortunately nowadays many educators understand the necessity of "giving" before "claiming" and a number of books have been written on that subject.

For my part, I believe I have contributed to this cause with my grammatical story "The Adventures of Past Participle." This book is written for children from eleven to fifteen years old with the aim of fixing in their memory the abstract rules of French grammar. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude to Mrs. A. Alrette for her kind assistance.

The following are excerpts from my book which may serve to illustrate my ideas:

"The peasant woman threw a log into the dying fire and came back to her stool.

"'Seven years ago,' she began, 'when you were still very young, there was a great war between Queen Grammar and the Barbarisms who threatened to invade her country. The Queen sent her Rules to guard the frontier, and the Verb, her first field-marshal, stayed at headquarters to organize the defence of the country. Then, without any warning he suddenly became irregular and opened the doors of the Royal Palace to the savage bands of the Exceptions.'

"'The Exceptions, who are they?' asked the boy.

"'They are disloyal subjects of the Queen Grammar, the 'outlaws' who during her reign hid in the forests and mountains of the kingdom. . . .'"

Preposition and Conjunction

"Oh no," answered Master Radical, "it wouldn't be fair to compare the part played by Preposition to that of the Count of Conjunction. The ground covered by the first is far more limited. He is indeed very clever when it is a matter of bringing about acquaintance of two persons who complete each other. But that's all. The Count of Conjunction, on the other hand, is a well-known diplomatist and not only does he unite individuals or small groups, but also whole nations. During the diplomatic receptions, it often happens to him to have to introduce one person to another, but in a purely official way, without taking into consideration whether those people are likely to suit each other or not."

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Helping Those Younger Than We

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many rural schoolteachers have we in the Round Table, we wonder. And which of you are scout leaders in your communities? May we have as one of our purposes of this organization, a genuine helpfulness toward younger people?—Chairman.

Vermont

Dear Chairman:

For sometime I have wanted you to know that a little note which you wrote in the Round Table about a year ago concerning the possibilities of rural school teaching has been a source of inspiration to me many times. At present I am teaching in a rural school in which seven different grades are represented. This is my first year out of college and I am certainly enjoying numerous unusual but valuable experiences.

Previous to last September, I had no conception of what it means to enter into all the activities in which a teacher in a rural community is expected to play the leading role. However, everything has unfolded beautifully and I am beginning to realize that some, at least, of the most enjoyable forms of entertainment are not commercialized amusements.

We have enjoyed cornhuskings, school entertainments, and box suppers. Teacher wears her ski suit to school and during recess periods and "noonings," all go sliding on a large hill directly opposite our little white one-room schoolhouse. It is not even necessary to have a sled as an old board or a piece of tin enables one to glide over the crust with great velocity. Such a feeling of freedom!

On February 14th, we had, as one of my fourth grade boys expressed it, "a real jolly good time" at our school valentine party. Although the weather was severe, everyone was present. (The majority had at least two miles to walk.) Incidentally, our attendance record has been outstanding, having had a perfect record for as many as 15 weeks at a stretch. For our party, each child brought to school some ingredient called for in an ice-cream recipe, milk, cream, eggs, etc. These were blended together, and the result was a gallon of delicious "school-made" ice cream. The conventional donkey game was played by drawing an animal (supposed to represent a donkey, but ours was certainly a cross breed) on the blackboard giving each child a number and a piece of chalk, blindfolding each in turn, and sending him off to write his number where he thought the tail should be drawn. Then the fun began! Few, if any of the youngsters had ever been blindfolded before and chalk marks were placed on every conceivable object in the room.

As for expressions of originality, the following are typical:

During a nature study lesson I asked the entire school to tell how a rabbit and a chair are alike and after a minute of silence one boy suggested that they both have four legs. A seventh grader upon being asked to explain "stock watering" readily replied that she watered her father's stock every night.

Although as yet I have not previously written the Youth Round Table, I doubt if anyone has enjoyed the discussions as much as I have this winter.

I wonder if there are any other rural "schoolmarms" who read Our Youth Round Table? If so, I should enjoy hearing about their experiences and experiments.

(Miss) E. J.

♪ ♪ ♪

A Source of Encouragement
England

Dear Round Tablers:

During the last few years the Youth Round Table has been such a source of encouragement to me, encouragement, insofar that it has shown me there are many young folk all over the world who are standing firm for high ideals. I therefore beg a place as guest at your table to tell you all how your fine standards and many interests have brightened my path.

Recently an Air Raid Precaution meeting was held in an adjoining village, almost all the inhabitants attended. After the meeting one sensed a feeling of excitement, the villagers felt there was something "on." It struck me what unlimited good we could all accomplish if we welcomed such meetings as The League of Nations Union with the same zest and enthusiasm. Fear sent all those villagers hastening to the Air Raid Precaution meeting. The Apostle John wrote, "Perfect love casteth our fear." May love and not fear for our neighbor spur us on to work for on "earth peace, good will towards men."

All good wishes to the Youth Round Table Column.

(Miss) M. C. H.

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Country Calls to Country
England

Dear Chairman:

Living at the seaside, the year round, it is somewhat difficult to feel to the full extent the complete joy that is felt by the crowds who visit us for, say, one or two weeks' holiday.

The way I try to overcome this, is by writing to as many friends as possible who live in our industrial towns.

Morecambe and Heysham (Heysham being a quaint old English village, has of recent years been amalgamated to Morecambe), hence the double-barrelled name, is on the North West coast. Standing at the gateway to the Lake District, it commands a wonderul view of the peaks across the bay.

We get little or no snow, yet after a fall on the hills, the view is likened unto the Swiss Alps.

Each Tuesday I say thank you to the Monitor and Round Tablers: to the former for so generously giving us the opportunity of getting to know one another and the latter for being so quick to appreciate the good afforded them.

Country is calling to country, love, good will and peace are needed throughout the world forever. It is our individual task to bring this "Heaven on Earth" about. Again I say thanks to the Monitor for making our task eisier.

(Miss) M. D.

♪ ♪ ♪

The last speaker brings out a point your Chairman would like to repeat for emphasis: Through correspondence with different kinds of people living under different conditions from our own, we can greatly increase our understanding of others and broaden our viewpoints. This goes well with a thought expressed in the Round Table last week, does it not,—namely, that we ought not always to seek friends who are like ourselves in experiences, tastes, and views. We should welcome differences and grow thereby.

Cheerio . , .

Chairman.

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MONDAY and THURSDAY

New York Americans to Face Bruins Tonight—Stengel Knows Pitching Situation

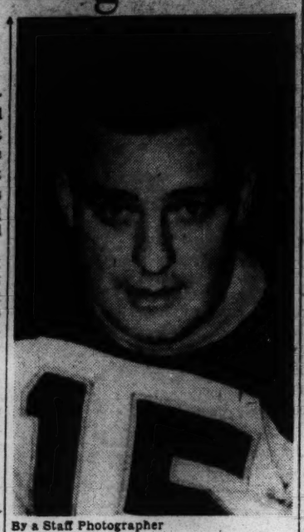
Veteran Nels Stewart Seeks Scoring Record

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hockey fans at the Garden tonight may see an all-time National League record set. Big Nels Stewart will be patrolling the ice for the Amerks and will be parking in front of Tiny Thompson of the Bruins ready to pounce on loose pucks and score. And if he scores twice, it will set the league record.

This is the thirteenth season of major league hockey for Stewart and he has scored 298 goals during that period. When and if he bangs in his 300 goals he probably will have established a goal record that will stand for all time.

In all his 13 seasons "Nellie" has played with only three teams—Montreal, Boston, and Americans. He played seven seasons with Maroons, three with Boston and is entering his third season with the Amerks. Nels is one of the great centers of all time. He never was very fast, much of a stickhandler or a power defensively, but he could score goals.



By a Staff Photographer

Nels Stewart, Amerks' Center

1933—Boston	18	18	36
1934—Boston	21	17	38
1935—Boston	21	18	39
1936—Americans	14	15	29
1937—Americans	14	15	29
1938—Americans*	16	15	31
	298	163	461

*Scoring to date.

Close-In Expert

The majority of great centers were stickhandlers, speedy and more along the type to make the play for the wings to do the scoring. Big Nels barges into the opposing defense and awaits passes or loose pucks in front of the net. Once his powerful wrists go into action that puck is flicked into the cage and the goalies beaten! He is a terror to the poor goalies from close-in shooting.

The only hockey player of modern times to approach the mark of Stewart was the late Howie Morenz. Morenz, too, was a center man, but entirely different from the slow, deceptive Stewart. Morenz traveled in high gear and fired his shots from any point. He was effective and might have been battling Stewart today had he been able to continue. Morenz had scored 270 league goals before his career ended. Bill Cook, high-scoring right wing of the Rangers, totaled 229 during his stay with the majors.

1930 Biggest Year

Stewart's biggest year of scoring came in 1930 when he beat the opposing goalies 39 times and had 16 assists. He won the league scoring honors his first year of competition, coming from Cleveland to top the entire league in the 1925-26 season. He has been up around the top several times since, but never won again. Stewart's scoring record for each season follows:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
1926—Montreal	34	8	42
1927—Montreal	17	4	21
1928—Montreal	27	7	34
1929—Montreal	21	8	29
1930—Montreal	39	16	55
1931—Montreal	25	14	39
1932—Montreal	22	11	33

Roy Goldsworthy, injured right wing of the Bruins, may return to the ice tonight. In the event that he cannot play, Mel Hill from Providence will be on hand.

Most of the season Red Dutton has not used the veteran Ching Johnson, but he is booked for action tonight because of a broken toe situation that should sideline Allan Murray.

Dutton claimed in New York that Art Coulter brought on his own mishap by his crude style of blocking. "He charges with elbows and knees in action," said the Amerks' manager. Larry Molyneaux of the Philly Ramblers will replace Coulter against the Toronto Maple Leafs in New York tonight.

Americans have done all right of late. They have lost only two games in 12 played, and one of the defeats was at the hands of the locals. Bruins are in a slump, having dropped two-straight. . . . Both Bruins and Amerks want to win this game because of positions in their respective standings.

Sporting Around the Hub

Coach Hago Harrington has issued orders to his squad to stay off the ice for the next four days so that the Olympics may be ready for the Concordia series next Saturday night, and Sunday afternoon. Harrington feels that his charges need a thorough rest more than anything else.

The Olympics want to win this coming series more than any other with the possible exception of a return tilt with Sherbrooke. On the last trip to Canada, the boys met up with the Concordia manager who expressed the opinion that his team was three goals better than any other club in the Provincial League.

Despite the two hard games with Granby in which the local club emerged the victors, 8 to 7, and 5 to 3, Harrington's team is in the best shape it has been in all season. George Ford is back to his high brand of play while Jack Costello has been declared fit to start against Concordia.

Stan Rogers, Northeastern's versatile athlete, dislikes being idle. As soon as basketball was over he joined the track squad and this afternoon started practicing with the 35-pound weight in preparation for the varsity track meet with Maine at Orono on Saturday.

The New England Golf Association has announced that its 1938 championship will be held at The Country Club, Brookline, on July 27, 28, 29, and 30. The tournament will be conducted the same as last year—36-hole qualifying rounds, 64 to qualify, all matches to be 18 holes.

In a big organization like the Massachusetts Golf Association, many questions arise from time to time that require expert legal advice both for the guidance of the M. G. A. officials and to assist the member clubs in directing their affairs. Because of this, the Executive Committee of the M. G. A. has invited Franklin King of Woods Hole Golf Club to act as counsel.

The International Aquatic Follies of 1938, scheduled for the Boston Arena on March 17 to 20, will again headline Sam Howard, sensational Texas diver. Last year Howard's acrobatic feats off the diving board were thrilling. On the same program with Howard will be Marshall Wayne of Florida and Madeline Karson. Miss Karson is rated as one of the country's leading professional stunt divers.

Coach Pat Johnson of Harvard's wrestling squad will take eight men to Ithaca, N. Y., to compete in the Eastern Intercollegiate championships on Friday and Saturday. The squad plans to go by automobile.

Local basketball fans will have an opportunity tomorrow night to see the new champions of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League in action. The Big Green five from Dartmouth will meet Harvard in the Cambridge Indoor Athletic Building in a League game. A victory for Harvard will put the Crimson in a second-place tie with Pennsylvania and a chance to take runner-up honors. Harvard will enter the contest without the services of its star forward, Charlie Lutz who has been sidelined with an injury. Dartmouth has been staggering through its last few games without the services of Moose Dudis, high-scoring center, who was declared ineligible because of academic difficulties.

Johnny Marcum and Archie McKain, Red Sox pitchers, have turned in signed contracts leaving only Eric McNair, infielder, remaining in the holdout class.

ENGLAND

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Chess

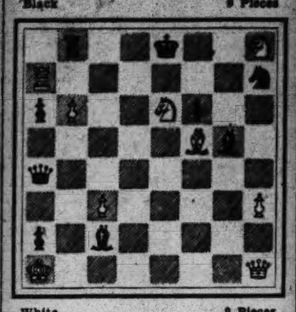
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 8, 1938

Problem No. 2017
By Burney M. Marshall

Black 9 Pieces

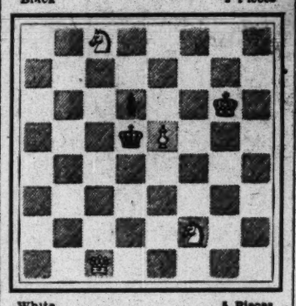


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (American Chess Bulletin, 1918. Attractive long-distance mates and sacrifice.)

Problem No. 2018
By R. Cheney

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (Newark Evening News, Jan. 17, 1933)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2015. Q-Kt3
No. 2016. 1. R-R8 Kt-R4
2. Kt-Q4ch
1. ——— Kt-R3
2. RxKt
1. ——— K-B4
2. Kt-K3

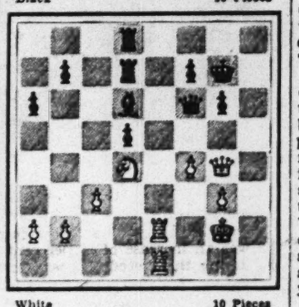
End-Game No. 398. White wins: 1 KtxP, RxKt; 2 QRxKt, BxB; 3 RxKt, Q-B3; 4 R-Q6, Q-K; 5 R-Q7, Resigns.

End-Game

For the combination initiated below, S. S. Cohen, playing Dr. Platz in the Manhattan Chess Club tournament just concluded, received the brilliancy prize.

End-Game No. 399

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Washington's Birthday is marked by chess gatherings all over the country; but never, at least in recent times, were so many chess players engaged in a team match as in Newark, N. J., where 180 players met over 90 boards. The teams represented the North Jersey Chess Association and the Suburban Chess League. After more than four hours of play, the former won, 53½-36½. The auditorium of the Newark Evening News was the scene of action, and George P. Northrop, chess editor of the Newark Evening News, was director of play. This is a record for match play in this country, and eclipses the old mark established 25 years ago when the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia and the Manhattan Chess Club of New York played a 41-board match in Carnegie Hall.

Thus far, of the seeded players, Reshevsky, Fine, Kashdan, Horowitz, Polland, and Treyaman have signified their intentions of playing in the national championship, to begin April 2 in New York. Arthur Dake of Portland, Ore., will not play, and Marshall and Simonson have not yet sent in their applications. If these two do not play, Factor of Chicago and Morton, New England champion, will be invited. There will be 16 finalists, the remaining places being determined in the preliminaries to be held in local New York clubs from March 10 to 27.

The New York Metropolitan League championship, now under way, calls for 16-board matches. One of the results of this increased number has been that certain old-timers have been brought into activity. W. E. Napier played for the Marshall Chess Club in the second round, obtaining a draw, after an absence of many years from serious competition.

Semmering-Baden, 1937

Last year, at Semmering, Austria, Keres, Fine, Capablanca, Reshevsky, Flohr, Eliskases, Ragosin, and Petrov met in a double-round tournament. The result was a convincing triumph by Paul Keres. These masters were so evenly matched that many of the games were drawn; but there were many hard-fought encounters, and the chess public will naturally want a record of these games for future examination, especially when Fred Reinfeld, in Volume VII of his Limited Editions, makes the tournament book available at the low price of $1. The 56 games, with comments and annotations from many sources, have been mimeographed and bound together. Those who are interested in obtaining a copy should write Fred Reinfeld, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City, without delay as the supply may be exhausted before long.

Here is one of Keres' easier victories at Semmering. When the win was recorded, his clock showed less than an hour of play

Queen's Pawn Opening

Keres White	Petrov Black	Keres White	Petrov Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	23 Kt-B4	R-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 P-KKt3	Kt-R4
3 B-Kt5	P-QKt3	25 KtxKP	R-Q2
4 P-K3	B-Kt2	26 Kt-B4	R-K1
5 B-Q3	B-K2	27 P-K5	P-B3
6 QKt-Q2	P-Q3	28 PxP	QxP
7 Castles	QKt-Q2	29 Qx Q	R(3)xQ
8 P-K4	P-K4	30 R-K2	P-R4
9 R-K	Kt-Kt5	31 B-Kt3	B-R3
10 BxB	QxB	32 B-Q6ch	K-R
11 Kt-B4	CastlesKR	33 QR-K	R-B4
12 Q-Q3	QR-K	34 B-K7	R(4)-B3
13 P-KR3	KKt-B3	35 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt2
14 P-QB4	P-QR3	36 B-Q5	Kt-B4
15 Q-B3	P-Kt3	37 R-K6	Kt-Q6
16 QKt-Q3	R-B	38 RxR	RxR
17 B-B4	Kt-R4	39 R-K8ch	K-Kt2
18 B-Q6	P-B3	40 Kt-K5	P-R4
19 B-B4	Kt-B5	41 R-K7ch	K-R
20 B-B	P-QB4	42 Kt-B7ch	K-Kt
21 PxKP	KtxKP	43 R-Kt8ch	K-B
22 KtxKt	PxKt	44 R-B7	Resigns

Note how Keres exerted pressure on Black's Q-side pawns. As a result Black weakened his position, and when the break came Keres had the better development, and was able to win a P.

Colby Hockey Captain

WATERVILLE, Maine, March 8 (AP)—Leo Lemieux, of Waterville, star freshman hockey player at Colby, last night was elected to captain the 1939 varsity outfit. It marked the first time at Colby that a freshman has thusly been honored.

Veteran Pitching Corps of the Boston Bees

Left to Right—Jim Turner, Danny MacFayden, and Lou Fette

Capt. Ben Pine Challenges His Canadian Rival

HALIFAX, N. S., March 8 (AP)—Capt. Ben Pine of the Gloucester (Mass.) schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud today challenged Capt. Angus Walters of the Canadian champion Bluenose to a series of races off Boston next August for the International Fishermen's Trophy. Captain Walters promptly accepted.

In all probability the contest will be the last of its kind, for the Gloucester vessel was the last schooner launched in the New England fisheries, where power has virtually displaced sail.

The series will in a sense be a rubber match for the two stately sailing vessels have divided honors evenly in two previous meetings.

Thebaud beat Bluenose off Gloucester in 1930, the year Thebaud was launched. The following year, off Halifax, Bluenose vanquished Thebaud.

Tentative plans call for a three-out-of-five series off Boston after the annual yachting regatta at Marblehead, Mass. Expenses incident to preparing the two schooners for the marine duel must be met and $5,000 in prize money provided, under the agreement reached today between the two veteran sailing masters. Usually expenses of the deepwater classic have been met by popular subscription, and it was expected the same course would be followed this year.

Captain Pine came to Halifax personally to deliver the challenge to Captain Walters, who came over from Lunenburg, Bluenose's home port, to receive it.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

New York Giants blanked Philadelphia Athletics 5-0 in first exhibition of "Grapefruit" season.

Southern Pick-Ups

No Great Pitching Problem

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 8—So clear is the pitching picture of the Boston Bees this spring, Manager Casey Stengel, if pressed, might have named his regular staff less than two weeks after the opening workout here on the old Fair Grounds.

Of course he didn't. In selecting a group of nine or ten hurlers before viewing his candidates in the actual competition of two or three exhibition games, with the opposition putting on the pressure for those base hits, Stengel would have opened the way for criticism. Such an early selection would be considered unfair. Yet, there is little mound chaff on this well-groomed Bradenton practice field.

Reduce Squad on May 15

If the Boston pilot follows the general rule, he will carry five outfielders, six infielders, three catchers and nine pitchers after May 15. On that date every major league club must reduce its squad to 23 men. Should Stengel locate a utility man who could play both infield and outfield—a man like Bobby Reis—he might go along with the moundsmen.

At this stage of the condition sessions four men are certain of work under the Stengel plan. They are Lou Fette, Jim Turner, Danny MacFayden and Ira Hutchinson. That leaves five places open among the following men: Mike Balas, Dick Errickson, John Lanning, Frank Gabler, John Niggeling, Milburn Shoffner, Billy Weir and possibly Reis. Of this group, Balas can probably be eliminated without looking twice, leaving six and perhaps seven men to fight for five places.

Errickson Shapes Up Well

Of the newcomers, Errickson shapes up as the best prospect. Stengel admits the former Scranton hurler might make the grade in this, his second season in professional baseball. Dick is a fifth infielder out there on the mound. He is intelligent, has a good fast ball and curve, and is further advanced than several pitchers Stengel can think of who are drawing regular pay checks in the National League. Last season Errickson was the most effective pitcher in the New York-Pennsylvania League. He won 14 games with the weakest club in the circuit.

Stengel was impressed by the way Errickson stood around and studied the motions of men like Turner, Fette and MacFayden, but without having anything to say. "These quiet guys usually have something," smiled the Bees' manager.

However, Errickson's path to regular pay checks in the National League is not carpeted with velvet. Lanning, Gabler, Shoffner, Weir and even Niggeling have a tremendous edge in experience. Lanning is trying to correct faults that hindered his pitching in 1937. Gabler is learning to field his position all over again after favoring an injured knee through '37. Weir, apparently completely recovered from a sore arm, is ready for a comback. Niggeling, a veteran minor leaguer, has left only a faint impression, but he may be heard from later.

Getting deeper into the situation, Lanning, Gabler, Shoffner and Weir probably hold an edge over the field, with Errickson a close fifth. Despite his appearance here at Bradenton, Stengel may decide that Errickson needs at least one season in Class AA, which would open the way for Niggeling. Until injury or failure for one or two men named above, Reis will remain in his star utility role.

The dropping of William Ford from the mound group was not unexpected. The big Pennsylvanian has shown no improvement since last season in the act of fooling batters, but looks better at the plate. He has the speed, size and power of a real hitter, and Stengel will farm him out this year as an outfielder.

With Zanesville in 1937, Ford played more than 50 games in the outfield, as well as pitching. His mound work was mediocre; his outfielding fair. Bill can really power a fast ball, but must take more schooling on the curve.

If Elbie Fletcher could add 20 points to his batting average, according to Stengel, he would take all worry away from the first base position for 12 or 15 years. Casey also predicts that if the youngster improves as much as 20 percentage figures in 1938, he will go up at least 40 in '39.

Although his home is in nearby Tampa, Al Lopez has set the right example by staying at the Manatee River Hotel with the Bees and newspapermen.

Stengel has let the pitchers bring themselves along. When they want to throw in batting practice, they simply speak up. And there are always too many available, which gives you a fair idea of the spirit being shown here under the new manager.

Wisconsin To Meet Lions

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The University of Wisconsin's football team will invade New York for the first time in 1940, meeting Columbia's eleven at Baker Field on Nov. 9. Announcement of the first gridiron rivalry between the two schools was made yesterday by Dr. Edward S. Elliott, Columbia's director of athletics.

Hines-Daly Golf Victors

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Jimmy Hines of Garden City, N. Y., and John J. Daly of Boston turned in a best ball card of 64, eight under par, to win the Seminole Golf Club's Pro-Amateur tournament yesterday. Competing against some of the best players in the country, Hines, the veteran money golfer, and Daly were out in 31 and back in 33.

Terrier Hoop Squad Already Looking Forward to Next Year

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Into deep, dark trunks have gone Boston University's basketball uniforms to await the 1938-39 season, but it can be said at this early date that it is no deep, dark secret that the Terriers look forward to one of the greatest court seasons in history next year.

It is expected that every man on the present squad will be available next season. Even Capt. Russ Lawry probably will be back. Russ, due to a number of hours lost in school during his sophomore year when he injured his ankle in football, is not expected to be graduated in June with his class.

In addition to the present squad which includes Capt.-elect Solly Nechtem, Jack Rotman, both former Chelsea High players, Ted Rosenthal, Johnny King, and Irwin Kopecky, the Terriers will have available three freshman stars. They are Capt. George Pantano, Chelsea; Steve Stavisky, Everett; and Jim McDonald, Revere. During the past freshman season, Pantano scored 199 points and set up an all-Boston University record when he tallied 33 points against Lawrence Academy in the final game of the season.

Nechtem Outstanding

While B. U.'s varsity court record was somewhat disappointing to Coach Mel Collard, it did bring to light some outstanding achievements. Nechtem, the Terriers' all-around athlete, broke two of his own University records during the current season. He shattered his record of 206 points for 1937 by scoring 339 points, despite the fact he was a marked man in all the 19 games. He also set up a new individual average per game of 17 16-19 points per contest, which erases his previous mark of 15.

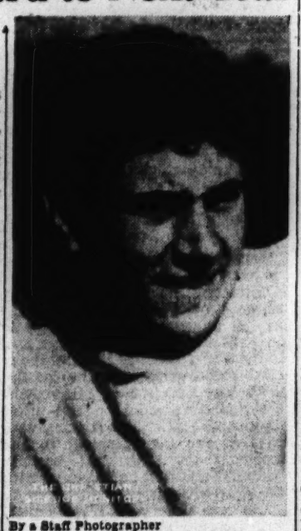
This average of Nechtem's is considered especially outstanding because of the fact that in two games he saw very little action. Against Butler he played less than a half due to illness and in the following game against Evansville, he still was far from being in good shape and only played 12 minutes.

The Terriers won 10 games as against nine losses. They opened the season with the Alumni and were victorious; 60 to 32. Triumphs were made over Rhode Island State, 56 to 46; New Hampshire, 57 to 51; Worcester Tech, 58 to 54; Clark, 60 to 45; Trinity, 58 to 40; Vermont, 50 to 36; Colby, 56 to 41; and M. I. T., 70 to 42. They were defeated by Harvard, 42 to 29; Villanova, 41 to 35; Western Reserve, 58 to 45; Butler University, 38 to 33; DePauw University, 31 to 24; Evansville College, 47 to 39; Wayne University, 66 to 51; Tufts, 51 to 44; Springfield, 50 to 49; and Mass State, 65 to 60.

Freshmen Did Well

The B. U. freshman team, under the able coaching of Al Kawal, played 12 games this season and won nine. They dropped their first two contests to the Harvard Jayvees and Rhode Island State freshmen, 44 to 43, and 61 to 55, respectively. Then they went on to win the next two defeating the Harvard yearlings, 42 to 28, and the New Hampshire freshmen, 45 to 35. After losing to Tufts, 31 to 28, the Terriers won their last remaining games defeating such outstanding fives as Lawrence Academy, Worcester Tech Junior Varsity, and Portland Junior College, twice.

It certainly looks like a banner year for Coach Mel Collard and his basketball squad next year.



By a Staff Photographer

Sol Nechtem, B. U. Star

Toronto Stars Close Rivals For Scoring

MONTREAL, March 8 (AP)—Gordon Drillon and Sylvanus Apps, young Toronto stars who had quite an argument last season about which would be named the National Hockey League's outstanding rookie, are at it again. This time their goal is the scoring title.

Apps, finishing only a point behind Sweeney Schriner of the New York Americans in scoring last season, received the first "rookie" award, but Drillon, who didn't join the Maple Leafs until mid-season, was rated almost as good.

This season their positions have been reversed, with Drillon heading the scoring parade from the start and Apps putting on a strong finish to threaten his position. Going into the last two weeks of the season, Drillon leads by only two points, 46 to 44, and his margin has been dwindling steadily.

Drillon scored three goals and drew one assist in the week which ended with last Sunday's games. That gave him practically a clean sweep of scoring honors. His goal total went up to 22, giving him the lead for the first time in weeks, and he was tied for the lead in assists with Apps. Each has 24. Apps, however, gained two points in their race, scoring three goals and assisting on three.

Runners-up are George Mantha of the Montreal Canadiens, with 21 goals, and Phil Watson, of the New York Rangers, with 23 assists. The first veteran among the leaders, Paul Thompson of the Chicago Black Hawks, picked up five points last week to take third place and the American Division lead from Cecil Dillon of the Rangers. Thompson has 20 goals and 19 assists for 39 points. Records of the leading scorers:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	22	24	46
Apps, Toronto	20	24	44
Thompson, Chicago	20	19	39
Mantha, Canadiens	21	16	37
Dillon, Rangers	20	17	37
Cowley, Boston	16	19	35
Smith, Rangers	12	21	33
Schriner, Americans	19	13	32
N. Colville, Rangers	16	16	32
Patrick, Rangers	14	18	32
Haynes, Canadiens	12	20	32
Shibicky, Rangers	16	15	31
Stewart, Americans	16	15	31
Romnes, Chicago	10	21	31
Blake, Canadiens	16	14	30
Thoms, Toronto	13	17	30
Wiseman, Americans	18	11	29
Lorrain, Canadiens	10	19	29
Barry, Detroit	9	20	29
Watson, Rangers	6	23	29
Gottselig, Chicago	14	14	28
Jackson, Toronto	14	14	28

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Sammy Baugh will not sign a new pro football contract unless the Washington Red Skins increase the ante. . . . Virginia Guilfoil, Syracuse U.'s golfing co-ed, who burned up the courses last season, has taken a month off from classes to enter four Dixie tournaments. . . . News reel shots of the baseballers warming up in Florida sure make you want to buy a sack of goobers and head for the Yankee Stadium. . . . Burleigh Grimes' farm at New Haven, Mo., is reported for sale. . . . Bo McMillan, Indiana's smart football coach, once starred for his Fort Worth High School football team in the afternoon, then bumped 160 miles by bus to star in a basketball game that night. . . . Which is what we call the old college spirit, or was it? . . . All depends on who Bo was playing basketball for. . . . Glenn Cunningham must get from 9 to 11 hours' sleep each night to feel just right. . . . Room 371 in the Fort Harrison Hotel at Clearwater, Fla., holds most of this season's Brooklyn hopes. . . . It is shared by Messers. Van Mungo and Hazen Cuyler.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	27	5	11	131	81	59
Rangers	25	5	13	135	83	55
Chicago	13	9	22	90	125	35
Detroit	10	11	22	84	116	31

Canadian Division

Toronto	22	8	13	138	109	52
Canadiens	16	11	16	109	115	43
Americans	16	10	15	91	85	42
Montreal	11	5	28	90	134	27

Games Tonight

Americans at Boston.
Toronto at Rangers.

Canadians Beat Belgians

—BRUSSELS, March 8 (CP)—The touring Canadian hockey team defeated the Belgian squad Etoile du Nord, 5 to 1 last night. Red Chipman, Kirkland Lake; Gordon Bruce, Ottawa, two; and Toy Teximer, Copper Cliff, two, were scorer for the Canadians who play as Sudbury Wolves.

Brother Paul Surprises All In Appearance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 8—A "stream-lined" Paul Dean was in this latest spring training camp of the St. Louis Cardinals today, ready and confident of his ability to do something the baseball brethren say cannot be done—stage a comeback.

The failure of the younger Dean, brother of the still-famoth Dizzy, is well known. Paul had two great seasons with the Gashouse Gang in 1934 and 1935, winning 19 games each year. There were plenty of National Leaguers who would tell you that the youngster had more on the ball than Dizzy. Paul looked good enough to stay around for 15 campaigns, at least.

But just as suddenly as he reached stardom, he dove into a pitching slump that many insist is permanent. In 1936 Paul Dean's name appeared in only 17 box scores. His record was even—five victories and five defeats. Last year he was out the entire season. His fast ball was gone and his control with it. The unexpected decline of the junior member of the "Me and Paul" corporation went as an unsolved mystery.

Excess Weight

Among the possible reasons for this failure was excess weight. Paul reported to the Cardinals last spring tipping the scales at something like 230 pounds, an increase of about 50 pounds over his pitching weight of the previous year. When the new club rosters were issued, the hurler's name was not even listed. As a matter of fact, he is still on the voluntarily retired card.

Therefore, the Cardinals must have been pleasantly surprised when Paul walked into the Waterfront Park clubhouse the other day with a well-packed frame weighing around 195. Plenty of exercise in the form of golf on the fairways and plowing on his Texas farm have transformed young Dean into a new "streamlined" model who threatens to fool a few people in 1938.

Dizzy Also Slumped

Dizzy also slumped in 1937, adding only 13 triumphs to his already sensational National League mound record; and if both Dean boys can climb aboard that comeback wagon this season, the Cardinals are due for another shot at the pennant.

The Cardinals and Yankees may break all Florida attendance records for exhibition games during their series at Waterfront Park. Particularly with the Deans ready to throw them up for the Gashousers.

Jimmy Wilson of the Phillies, Joe Cronin of the Red Sox and Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox are the only playing managers in the majors. Dykes probably will toss his glove in the locker permanently now that Marvin Owen, formerly of Detroit, has arrived to play third base.

Tony Lazzeri, who grew up in Yankee Stadium, must look strange in that new Chicago Cub uniform. The Yanks will miss him

Manager Bill Terry of the Giants expects Burgess Whitehead to be back at second base by March 20. Burgess is incapacitated and unable to take part in any of the team's spring training routine.

Boston scribes are hailing George "Duffy" Lewis, member of that famous Lewis-Speaker-Hooper outfield of the old Red Sox, as the No. 1 secretary in the majors. "Duf" is traveling secretary of the Bees and is doing a grand job over in Bradenton.

E. R.

Cutler Starlight Is First to Finish

HAVANA, March 8 (AP)—The 44-foot cutter, Starlight, owned by Albert Fay of Houston, today led a fleet of 11 rivals across the finish line in the annual St. Petersburg-Havana yacht race.

Starlight completed the 284-mile course at 10:32.30 a. m. Since the start was made at noon Saturday from St. Petersburg, Starlight's elapsed time was 70h. 32m. 30s.

Her fleet handicap of 6h. 20m. made Starlight's corrected fleet time 64h. 12m. 30s. In addition she received a 52-minute handicap in the cutter and sloop division and her corrected division time thus was 69h. 40m. 30s.

Fay will receive one of the major prizes at stake as pilot of the first boat to cross the finish line.

Tigers Name Three Coaches

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8 (AP)—Appointment of three assistants to football Coach Elton (Tad) Wieman was announced last night by the Princeton University Council on Athletics.

Continuing a Princeton-Michigan exchange which sent Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler and two former assistants to Ann Arbor, Princeton will bring Michigan's basketball coach, Franklin C. (Wally) Cappon, here as Wieman's football backfield coach and as basketball coach.

Edgar L. Walker, head coach at Mississippi, will become end coach, and Charles L. Ceppi, Princeton's star tackle a few years back, line coach.

Joe Moore Signs

BATON ROUGE, La., March 8 (AP)—Manager Bill Terry late yesterday announced signing of Joe Moore, New York Giants' outfielder who had been regarded as a holdout. Salary was not announced but it was estimated the figure would approximate $12,500, or a raise of $500.

Moncton Maroons Win

MONCTON, N. B., March 8 (CP)—Moncton Maroons won the New Brunswick senior hockey championship last night when they defeated Edmundson Eskimos, 6 to 4. Moncton won the first game 6 to 2 and took the round, 12 to 6.

Commerce and Finance

Legislators Study Possibility of Levying on Tax Exempts

Business and Industry

Wire Companies' Solvency Is Seen In Amalgamation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The financial pear tree of domestic telegraph and radio rates will yield over $12,000,000 extra revenue a year to the American communication carriers if their recent request for an additional increase of 15 per cent in rates is granted by the FCC.

This fact has at last emerged from the bewildering maze of figures presented to the FCC and the state utility commissioners who have been listening to arguments offered by the petitioners for several weeks past. J. C. Willever, vice-president in charge of operations for the Western Union, stated that at least $10,000,000 in additional revenues might be anticipated for his company, while officials of the Postal Telegraph estimate that approximately $2,000,000 will accrue to that carrier, under the proposed rate increase.

Apprehension Over Slump

However, in view of the apprehension with which many American business users of the international cable and telegraph systems have been watching developments at Cairo, where the telecommunications conference is reported to have voted in favor of the double urgent rate, any increase in domestic rates for telegrams can hardly come at a worse moment.

This phase of the question was indicated in the sharp questioning made of witnesses last Friday, before the week-end recess, and earlier in the session, by John E. Benton, counsel for the National Association of Railroad and State Commissions, and by Robert M. Cooper, special assistant to the Attorney General. Judge Benton inquired whether the Western Union felt that a telegraph company should expect to be exempt from the adverse results of a business depression, at a time when a telegraph company could not normally earn a fair return on its investment, while counsel for the Department of Justice attempted to bring out that reduction of prices of telegrams, with reliance on volume of business, might be more effective than substantial increase in rates. To this suggestion, however, Chester McKay, controller for the Western Union, could not agree, and indicated that he felt it might readily lead to 77B (the corporation bankruptcy provision) and the road to ruin.

Frequent reference has been made throughout the present hearings to the rapid declines in telegraph revenues, coincident with the rise in costs, since the bright years of 1928 and 1929, when message loads over the wires were at their peak. But the report of the committee on telegraph rates and regulations of the International Chamber of Commerce pointed out at their meeting in Berlin last June, that "the decline in telegraph traffic and revenue which began in 1929-30 is no justification for high rates. It was merely a sign of the intimate dependance of telegraphy on the fortunes of world trade. As the directors of one of the leading telegraph companies stated, in 1931, the fall in revenue is 'not more serious than that in most other industries and undertakings.'"

More Competition

That the domestic telegram carriers have felt, and are feeling competition from their business rivals, and particularly from the telephone company, was made no secret by J. C. Willever, who commented bitterly on the inroads made in the telegram business by the TWX machine of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. It was stated that the timed-wired service, or "TWS" of the Western Union was established to meet the competition of its rival, but has not succeeded in doing so.

Interesting facts were brought out by this official as regarding their "CND" service, which buys news that is collated, and separated, and then flashed over the stock ticker to customers, and includes not only special news but sporting events such as baseball, football, etc. In addition to the usual security reports. Efforts made by counsel for the FCC, James A. Kennedy, to show that the telegraph carriers have other potential sources of revenue that might well be tapped in certain classifications, were stoutly resisted by Western Union officials on the grounds that these were luxury types, for the most part, and would swiftly disappear altogether if prices were raised.

Rates "Inadequate"

It was declared by J. C. Willever that the telegraph company felt that rates charged by them for services used by the government were very inadequate. In particular, the rates of the weather bureau were discussed and according to the vice-president of the Western Union, government officials "come in and weep on our shoulders because they can't get larger appropriations. I can't see why the government should be sponging on us. If we did all our business that way, we'd be in the sheriff's office," he said.

Testimony of Walter P. Marshall, controller for Mackay Radio, indicated that the two companies, Mackay of Delaware and Mackay of California, had less than 1 per cent of the domestic telegraph business. Their combined operating revenue for the first 10 months of 1937 was $930,196 and their net income $5,437. It was shown that the Delaware company was an outgrowth of the predecessor company, the Commercial Wireless, Inc., which had leased the radio station at Sayville, L. I., from the United States Navy in 1926.

The annual increase in revenues if the 15 per cent rate is granted will amount to $72,616 which the controller estimated would enable his company to operate at a profit on the present operating income, though it was admitted that this would not meet the fixed charges with the proposed rate of increase.

The labor problem of the present telegraph dilemma is a serious phase of the question. Western Union has testified that it spent around $46,173,000 for salaries in September, 1937, when there were some 22,500 employees. This was an average of 51 cents per hour, which has advanced to 61 cents in cities like New York, Washington, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, so that there is a differential of from $10,000,000 to $11,000,000 in wage payments, to be met this year.

The postal telegraph, with some 17,000 employees, pays out about 68 per cent of the revenues for wages, and a dollar more per week in the pay envelopes means approximately $900,000 more to the company charges.

What can be done to help these American carriers, some of whom are now in such dire distress, and others in a state where they can readily see the handwriting on the wall of the future? First: while the 15 per cent increase may be considered by some advisers as a temporary stopgap, it is only that, and it is extremely likely that more radical steps will have to be taken. Of these, a merger is the most probable, and it is stated unofficially around the commission that this is the best solution of the difficulty. Second: to separate the telegraph business from that of the telephone business.

Merger Seen as Solution

This will take at least two steps, but according to experts, if it is not done, a crash of the entire structure of the American Telegraph system may shortly result, with far-reaching repercussions. If it is done, and done in time, these telegraph companies that have been affected so gravely by the recent advances on radio, air mail, and other scientific developments, may be saved for perhaps another generation.

In view of the latest report of the United States Department of Commerce to the effect that plans for an international radio telephone service between St. John's, Newfoundland, and the radio terminal at Drummondville, near Montreal, to connect by beam radio service with London and other parts of the world, by switching facilities with the Bell Telephone via Canadian Marconi Company and users in the United States, an impetus may be given Congress to act in the present telegraph situation.

If the proposals mature, it would mean that 98 per cent of the telephone users of the world would be brought in contact by international radio telephone service with Canada, and a considerable proportion of them also in this country on this new and highly competitive service.

Auto Shipments Off 10 P. C. in February

By the Associated Press

New York

Factory shipments of passenger automobiles and trucks in the United States in February totaled 205,100 units, a decline of 10 per cent under January shipments of 228,074 and a drop of 47 per cent under the 383,900 in February 1937, the Automobile Manufacturers Association estimated.

Shipments in the first two 1938 months aggregated 433,174 units, a drop of 45 per cent under the 783,086 for the like 1937 period.

Farm Implement Sales Continue At Record Pace

Demand for agricultural implements has shown no evidence of retrenchment despite a moderate decline in the farm income in the opening months of 1938 compared with a year earlier, according to the United Business Service.

Spring orders, says the report, exceed the volume of a year ago, and manufacturers are reported setting yearly production schedules about 15 per cent higher than in 1937.

The gain in farm cash income from the low of $4,300,000,000 in 1932 to $8,500,000,000 last year has been just short of 100 per cent. However, of more importance to the farm implement industry is the net cash available after deducting normal production expenses. From $1,700,000,000 in 1932, this has risen to about $6,500,000,000 in 1937, a gain of over 275 per cent.

Farmers have more cash to spend this spring than a year ago, and there is evidence that they still are in a buying mood. Consequently, there is ample basis for expecting continued active demand for implements during the coming months.

Foreign sales have also increased steadily. Since 1932 the gain has been about 600 per cent, with the 1937 total the largest since 1930. January, 1938, exports were 50 per cent above the same month last year.

Johns-Manville Corp. Workers Get Report

NEW YORK (AP)—The jobholders—as well as the stockholders—of the Johns-Manville Corporation, had a financial report from the company.

Lewis H. Brown, president, addressed his usual annual report to the corporation's 7,100 stockholders and then issued a simplified version to its 11,200 workers, explaining in elementary terms the management problems.

"It is the chief concern of the managers to try to plan for the best possible uninterrupted annual wage or salary for both jobholders and stockholders," Mr. Brown said, "then neither of them will be 'laid off.'

"Your company managers know that both stockholders and jobholders are dependent upon each other and that neither could profit without the support and co-operation of the other."

Mr. Brown said the corporation during 1937 had paid out $20,311,813 in wages and salaries—or 51 per cent of its income after deducting cost of materials and transportation charges.

His report showed a corporation surplus of $6,056,060 and a dividend of $4,562,000, or 11½ per cent, to stockholders who had invested an additional $10,000,000.

Revised Over-the-Counter Bill Favored by Investment Bankers

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the amendments made in the last month the much revised and frequently reprinted Maloney bill for regulation of over-the-counter security markets now appears to meet general favor here in New York. The Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc., has indorsed it, and a special committee of the Investment Bankers' Association has recommended that the I. B. A. approve it. A special meeting of I. B. A. governors will be held at Chicago Thursday to take action. Most other over-the-counter associations have approved it.

This general approval is of particular importance to the Securities and Exchange Commission, sponsor of the bill, because the over-the-counter market would be all but impossible to regulate without the co-operation of the trade. The problem of policing 6,000 or more brokers and dealers throughout the country handling perhaps 60,000 different issues under the most complicated and varied circumstances would be beyond the power of the Trading and Exchange Division of the SEC without an enormous extension of its personnel.

Self-Regulation Fostered

This is why the Commission has been so eager for self-regulation of the over-the-counter trade through co-operation of present or still-to-be-created voluntary organizations. It has extended every encouragement to the largest of these, the Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc. At Hartford, on January 7, Chairman Douglas of the Commission said that what he wanted was ". . . groups organized under Federal auspices and operated under Federal supervision with ample contractual powers over members to enable them to take a hand in enforcing the law. These groups would be voluntarily organized and have only such power as was necessary or appropriate . . . the pattern is simply that provided by Congress for the Exchanges in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934."

Regulation has been taken more favorably by the over-the-counter trade than by many financial and industrial groups into whose business the federal hand has been thrust in recent years. The problem of self-discipline itself has been a serious one. Stronger and better houses have for years tried for co-operation in holding up ethical standards. The Investment Bankers' Association was formed some 25 years ago for this purpose. The New York Security Dealers' Association, formed 12 years ago, has established a quotation service (now transferred to the Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc.) and maintained many technical regulations in dealings between its members. These organizations have however been unable to reach such houses as stayed out because their practices were low rather than because their principles were high.

Started in 1934

The most ambitious self-regulatory project in the over-the-counter field has been the Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc. It started in 1934 as the Investment Bankers' Code, set up under the NRA to put rules of fair practice in force. Out of some 6,000 eligible firms about 3,100 joined. It was administered by the SEC and enforced by the NRA. When the Supreme Court threw out the NRA in May, 1935, the Code Committee polled its membership, saying in effect "we no longer have a legal leg to stand on, but how many of you will stick with us to the extent of paying dues, for the sake of maintaining high standards in the profession, until we can get ourselves some kind of legal status?" About 900 members fell away, leaving 2,200 loyal firms.

The organization changed its name to the Investment Bankers' Conference Committee. It went to the SEC and said, "Here we are, at your service." Mr. Kennedy replied, "We can't use you now, we are too busy with the exchanges, and we haven't yet received what we consider sufficient authority to regulate the over-the-counter business as we would like, but we highly approve of your work and want you to continue if you can until the right time comes." Then the membership fell to 1,700, but it has stayed around this level, and although this represents only a shade over a fourth of the firms in the business, it covers a much larger proportion of the business done.

Original Bill Drastic

The Maloney bill as originally drawn had two parts. The first authorized the setting up of voluntary over-the-counter organizations like the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., giving them as lure to get the trade in, the right to withhold trade discounts from nonmembers, but also giving the SEC the power to change any of the officers and any of the rules. The second part of the Maloney bill gave the SEC power to promulgate rules itself for the trade, which would apply to everybody, joiners and stand-outs alike.

Nearly everybody objected. The I. B. C. C. and the Investment Bankers' Association people objected naturally to giving the SEC power to change all the officers and rules. They said in effect, "yes, the bill gives the trade inducements to join the new associations, but on the other hand the SEC power will more than offset these inducements, and cause the larger and more responsible houses to stay out, and if they stay out you just don't have any organization worth setting up."

They also objected to the clause giving the SEC power to set up "safeguards against unreasonable profits." They said in effect, "You say you are trying to give us regulation analogous to that of the securities exchanges but this goes far beyond it. Besides, this is a highly technical matter, and reasonable profits are hard to define; if the standard spread is set too small, dealers in inactive issues will naturally refuse to take the risk of carrying them in stock, and then the customers will complain to Congress."

SEC Powers Reduced

The objections have been met. The power of the SEC to change the rules and officers has been cut out. In its place the SEC has power to pass on the original constitution and rules of a new organization, and then to veto any changes or additions. But it cannot write new rules or force a change of officers except for obvious misconduct. As to Part II of the bill, the direct powers of the SEC to lay down rules for the entire trade have been reduced, and the basket, or "all other" clause removed. The "safeguards against unreasonable profits" cut out.

Informed people here think it will be a long time before the change in the law will effect a change in the business. Even, it is said here, if the bill became law within a month, the first voluntary associations could hardly be registered before 1939. Most of the present associations would be ineligible for two reasons—first because the bill requires that a registered association must be open to all registered houses, whereas the present associations (except the I. B. C.) have entrance requirements such as $25,000 capital to join the I. B. A.; and second because the Commission has indicated that it does not want to register local organizations, and it considers as local an organization covering anything less than a Federal Reserve District. The highly organized California Security Dealers' Association probably has geographically the widest membership, but the twelfth Federal Reserve District includes Oregon and part of Nevada and does not include Los Angeles which is legally a part of California, so even the C. S. D. A. is not big enough to qualify.

Maybe Half Will Join

The Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc., is the only existing organization anywhere near eligible. But it remains to be seen whether it will apply for registration. The specifications for a registered association were laid down by the SEC along ideal principles which are not coterminous with those of the practical I. B. C. Inc., and the latter would have to be virtually reorganized. And except for this possibility, the new organizations will have to be built out of whole cloth. That means someone has to put up the organization expense, which will be large, call the meetings, help solicit membership, etc. Some people here think that the best that can be hoped for its that perhaps 3,000 houses will ultimately join up out of about 6,000. And, while this is only 50 per cent of the houses, it would represent perhaps as high as nine-tenths of the business.

The history of the SEC's interest in the over-the-counter market is a long one. Many over-the-counter people forgot or did not know that the original Securities Exchange Act of 1934 began (Section 2) by saying ". . . transactions . . . as commonly conducted upon securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets are affected with a national public interest which makes it necessary to provide for regulation and control." This simultaneous mention of the over-the-counter markets with the exchanges occurs throughout the initial sections of the Act.

The Act goes into regulation of the exchanges in its various ramifications (enforced registration, margins, manipulation, segregation, registration and periodic reports for listed securities, etc. But then, in Section 15, the Act switches back to the over-the-counter market and says the SEC can lay down rules there to insure investors "protection comparable to that provided . . . in the case of the . . . exchanges."

Thinks Up New Rules

Acting under this Section 15, the SEC in the fall of 1935 called for registration of all over-the-counter brokers and laid down some simple rules. About 5,500 registered. But the Commission seems to have been mistrustful of its powers. So in the amendment of the Act on May 27, 1936, primarily designed to straighten out a tangle in the unlisted department of the Curb Exchange, the Commission inserted as law its already promulgated over-the-counter registration requirement and its rules, quaintly called MA-10, MA-11, and MA-12. Then it called on all the stand-outs to register or else—, by Aug. 27. They did. Then the Commission began thinking up new rules.

Ten months later, on June 25, 1937, it sprang a set of far-reaching ones on an unsuspecting trade. The Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc., people looked them over, found them full of holes, and helped set them right. On Aug. 3 the SEC put out a new set of preliminary rules to go in effect Oct. 1. Just under the eve of Oct. 1 the I. B. C., Inc., sent out an explanation and clarification. Then the SEC began working on the present Maloney bill.

One other change of importance has been made in the bill since the first draft. Municipal bond dealers have been exempted. They kicked up a fuss, said there were 150,000 issues outstanding, and that regulation would hamper their market, and a flood of telegrams and letters poured in on Congress from municipal and state finance officers backing the dealers up. The SEC had to give in.

Domestic Stocks of Lead Increase During January

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of lead at United States smelters and refineries Feb. 1 totaled 211,087 short tons, compared with 208,803 on Jan. 1, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics announced.

January world production of lead totaled 159,041 short tons against 165,566 in December, last.

Domestic production during January totaled 37,851 short tons compared to the December figure of 47,423.

World zinc production during January totaled 156,922 short tons against 161,106 in December. Domestic zinc production in January totaled 48,887 short tons compared to December's 51,787.

N. Y. Bank Life Insurance Bill Is Expected to Pass

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8—Legislative action on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's savings bank life insurance bill was held up temporarily here today while Senator John J. Dunnigan (D), majority leader in the Upper House, canvassed support to make certain sufficient ballots were behind the measure when it was put to a vote. Favorable sentiment in the assembly is held assured.

Pink Approves Measure

Known as the Livingston-Piper bill, the insurance measure would permit mutual savings banks in New York to establish life insurance departments similar to those maintained by Massachusetts savings banks since 1907. Both insurance agents and representatives of the larger savings banks have made known their opposition to the plan.

While opponents of the insurance program evidenced so much strength last week that the outcome was seen to be doubtful, efforts on the part of Governor Lehman and Senator Dunnigan to crack the whip over opposition senators apparently have broken down much of the opposition, and to proponents of savings bank insurance the outlook today was distinctly more hopeful.

Strengthening its chances was the approval which Louis H. Pink, State Superintendent of Insurance, rendered in a letter to Assemblyman Foster Piper (R), of Buffalo, and Senator Jacob Livingston (D), of Brooklyn, sponsors of the measure. Insurance company representatives had attempted to put Mr. Pink on record as opposed to the bill, but he laid such charges to rest.

"In view of the high cost of industrial insurance, the large amount of lapses which are costly to policy holders, the evils resulting from high-pressure salesmanship, and the resulting oversale and uneconomic distribution of policies in the family, I am in favor of the bill," Mr. Pink said.

He described the proposed law, which limits any one person to $3,000 in aggregate policies, as a great improvement over the Massachusetts act, "which permits a person to take out a $1,000 policy in each of the 24 banks."

Says Bill Acceptable

Recalling that after Governor Lehman in his annual address to the Legislature had urged the establishment of a savings bank life insurance system, it was evident some form of low-cost protection would be adopted in New York, Mr. Pink stressed the only remaining question was what kind of measure should be approved.

Since it provides for equal taxation of bank insurance departments and ordinary insurance companies, the Livingston-Piper bill was acceptable, he held.

"Various types of savings bank insurance have been under consideration, one of which would not be subject to criticism from the insurance standpoint," he continued. "The sponsors of the bill have decided to disregard that form of savings bank insurance and follow rather closely the plan as carried on in Massachusetts. Except for the question of limitation of the amount on one life, it meets the suggestions of the Superintendent as fully as it can if the Massachusetts type of savings bank insurance is to be so closely followed."

Republican leaders of the Assembly who are already committed to the non-partisan program of low-cost insurance, were understood to await action by the Senate before taking a vote on the bill. Meanwhile, Senate Democrats conferred here to plan their strategy in the Upper House.

Long-and-Short-Haul Bill Approval Asked By Railroad Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Railroad workers asked the Senate Commerce Subcommittee to "give the railroads a break" by approving the long-and-short-haul bill to permit the roads to adjust rates to meet competition from other forms of transportation.

The railroad labor representatives testified that buses and trucks now have an unfair advantage because the railroads cannot adjust rates to meet this competition.

Chairman Wheeler (D-Mont.) told J. A. Farquharson, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, that he agreed "the rates on water and rail transportation should be on a comparable basis."

John T. Corbett, national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said railroad employment had declined nearly 50 per cent since 1920 because of "subsidized competition" from water carriers, trucks and buses.

Mr. Farquharson predicted enactment of the long and short haul bill would not only help the railroads but would also "restore transportation to a sound basis by eliminating transportation bootlegging and chiseling."

W. D. Johnson, vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, said the railroads were "not asking for special privilege but just an even break in the transportation field."

Pennsylvania R. R. Shows Decrease in January Net

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The net railway operating income of the Pennsylvania Railroad for January amounted to $2,059,187, a decrease of $3,153,925 compared with January 1937.

The railway operating revenues for January were $28,465,822, a decrease of $9,358,496, compared with January, 1937, and the railway operating expenses, $23,991,674, a decrease of $6,528,873.

Court Decisions Reopen Way To Solve Tax-Exempt Abuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—Supreme Court decisions yesterday have reopened the question of tax-exempt securities.

Treasury officials feel tax exemption has reached an intolerable point. As far back as Carter Glass, every Secretary of the Treasury, so far as is known, has demanded that the abuse end.

David J. Lewis (D) of Maryland last year estimated that since 1913 the Treasury has failed to collect $2,000,000,000 in revenue because of this "delinquent taxpayers' list," while another $1,000,000,000 was lost through federal inability to tax the salaries of local government employees.

States cannot tax federal employees either. Counting in the Army and Navy, the Federal Government now has over 1,000,000 people in its employ.

Treasury legal experts were studying today three recent Supreme Court tax decisions for provisions that might allow legislation, short of a constitutional amendment, removing tax-exempt privileges from Government securities, and salaries of public officials. Revenue officials were encouraged by the Court's extension of the Federal Government's tax powers which will allow the States to tax earnings from oil lands leased by the Federal Government. The Federal Government may do likewise in the case of state-leased oil lands.

One Government lawyer who took part in the case said the decision could be applied also to coal and iron lands owned by the Federal and State Governments. This should add between $12,000,000 and $20,000,000 to the Treasury income. Under consideration also were two recent Supreme Court tax verdicts. In one, the Court upheld the right of states to tax profits earned on contracts let by the Federal Government. The other ratified the authority of the Federal Government to levy income taxes upon quasi-state officials.

Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, urged the House yesterday to test out the new attitude of the Court by enacting anti-tax exemption statutes. He explained his plan and argued the Court would uphold it.

The real gainers from tax-exempt securities, he said, are wealthy individuals who thereby escape heavy surtaxes. He said he knew one individual who owned $60,000,000 of such exempt securities. Money would no "go to work," he said, when it could be used for modern hoarding. He quoted Mr. Glass on the subject, speaking as Secretary of the Treasury.

"It is intolerable that taxpayers should be allowed, by purchase of exempt securities, not only to obtain exemption with respect to the income derived therefrom but to reduce the surtaxes upon their other income."

The Voorhis proposal is to provide that in computing gross income for tax purposes, income from tax-exempts should be included, so that although no tax would be paid upon that amount of income, the tax that was paid on other income would fall into the proper brackets based on the total income of the individual.

He offered the view "the Supreme Court would hold, if we tried it out, that such a provision was constitutional."

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Norwegian Import Duty—The Norwegian Ministry of Finance has extended the period during which the lower import duty of 0.36 crown per kilo will apply on fresh apples and pears by over a month. This rate became effective Feb. 13 instead of March 15. The reduced duty rate of 0.36 crown per kilo would normally have applied only during the period March 16-July 31, with the higher rate of 0.72 applying during the remainder of the year.

Zinc for Ship Bottoms—An improved method of reducing and probably of eliminating corosion on ships' bottoms, known as "zinc-metalizing," is being employed in Sweden for the first time in the construction of a cargo vessel. The process, which certain Swedish shipbuilders claim will effectively preserve iron plates against rust, has already been tried on a small scale on yachts and river craft. By this method, liquid zinc is sprayed on the ship' hull instead of the usual application of bottom paints. It is claimed that any hull sprayed with the zinc becomes non-corrosive and will not take on marine vegetable growths.

Swedish Tourist Trade—Evidence of Sweden's growing popularity among foreign tourists are included in statistics published in Stockholm recently showing that about 100,000 visitor's, not including visitors from other Scandinavian countries, visited Sweden during 1937. This was an increase of 25 per cent when compared with foreign tourists during the preceding year. Germany, with 40.000 visitors' in Sweden during 1937, ranked first among the various nationalities. English visitors increased by about 4 per cent to total 20.000 and American tourists totaled 17,000, an increase of 12 per cent compared with the preceding year.

Swedish Fur Trade—Based upon incomplete returns from the 1937 census of fur bearing animals in Sweden, there is now a total of 4836 fur farms operated in that country with a total of 210,000 animals. The silver fox dominates in both the number of farms and animals, with 3114 farms and 132,000 animals. Mink farms ranked second with a total of 613 farms having 41,000 animals, blue fox, 611 farms and 26,000 animals and 498 nutria farms with 8000 animals. The total value of the animals was estimated at about $6,340,000.

Danish Bank Loan—The Mortgage Bank of the Kingdom of Denmark has accepted the offer of a 4 per cent loan of $2,530,000 made by a combine of Swedish and Danish banking firms on behalf of a consortium of Dutch banking firms. The proceeds of the loan will be used to retire the balance of the mortgage bank's 5 per cent loan of 20,000,000 Swedish crowns made in 1927 through Swedish, British and Belgium banks. This was the fourth Danish foreign loan that has been converted recently by new loans obtained in the Netherlands.

Danish Hog Killings—Hog slaughterings in Denmark during 1937 totaled 4,370,000 head compared with 4,430,000 head in 1936, a decrease of 60,000 head. The decrease was attributed to the heavy slaughtering of young pigs in the latter part of 1936, when many pig raisers were of the opinion that the number of hogs available was too large.

Danish Vending Machines—The use of automatic vending machines in Denmark has grown tremendously in recent years. Estimates now place the total number of these machines in service in Denmark at about 50,000. Denmark was a pioneer in the vending machine manufacturing industry and a considerable export trade in this line has been developed. During 1936 exports of these machines totaled about 392,920 pounds, valued at about $217,800, compared with 448,600 pounds valued at about $253,400 in 1935. The leading foreign markets are England, Sweden and the Netherlands.

Lithuanian Fishing Fleet—The Lithuanian Government recently awarded a contract to a Danish shipbuilding firm for the delivery of six new motor fishing boats. For some time the Lithuanian Government has been making plans for modernizing and expanding its fishing fleet by building a large number of motor cutters. The recent order was the first one placed in the current program. The new fishing boats will be stationed at the new Lithuanian fishing harbor at Swenta, which is a few miles north of Memel.

Netherlands Purchase of Grain—Netherland imports of American grain registered a satisfactory gain during the first 11 months of 1937 and totaled 152,257 metric tons valued at about $7,209,950. This was a sharp increase compared with the 58,343 metric tons valued at about $1,931,800 during the first 11 months of 1936. The value of United States' participation in Netherland's total grain imports rose from 5 per cent during 1936 to 11.7 per cent during 1937.

Netherland Import Duty—The Netherland import monopoly fee on fresh apples has been reduced from 4 to 2 guilders per kilo (about $0.01 to $0.005). The reduction will be in force during the period of March 1, 1938, to June 30, 1938, and applies to fresh apples produced in the United States and imported into the Netherlands, or to any other country which by virtue of agreements are entitled to most favored nation treatment as regards levies.

Lumber Shipments Gain Considerably for Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported lumber production showed a slight increase, shipments gained considerably and new bookings showed a loss for the week ended February 26 as compared with the previous week.

For the first eight weeks of the year new orders were 34 per cent above production and reported shipments were 22 per cent above output.

Production was 144,832,000 feet of hard and soft woods combined at 504 mills for the week ended February 26, shipments 180,428,000 feet and new orders totaled 185,640,000 feet. Revised figures for the previous week for 542 mills were: production 142,172,000 feet, shipments 159,496,000 feet and orders 194,464,000 feet.

Montreal Requires Broker Fees From Firm Members

MONTREAL (CP)—Every member of a stock brokerage firm in Montreal "whether there be one or 20 members," must pay to the City of Montreal annual license fees of $100, Recorder Jules Plante has ruled in court.

Counsel for Henri Geoffrion of the brokerage firm of Geoffrion and Robert, argued the company itself should pay the license fee as a company, and that partners should not have to pay individually.

Sears, Roebuck Sales

CHICAGO (AP)—Sear, Roebuck & Co. reported sales for the first period of its 13 month year, Jan. 31 to Feb. 26, totaled $30,148,810, compared with $30,725,423 for the same period a year ago, a decrease of $576,813, or 1.9 per cent.

Long Island Town Fears Vital Hurt In U. S.-U. K. Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., March 8—Possible economic repercussions of the proposed Anglo-American trade agreement were mirrored today in this Long Island town, where 600 workers employed in the chief industry—a lace curtain mill—believe themselves in danger of unemployment as a result of threatened reductions in the tariff on goods they produce.

For upward of 48 years the curtain mill has prospered in Patchogue under the protection of a tariff barrier now amounting to 60 per cent on an ad valorem basis. Were this wall to be swept away by a reciprocal agreement, local citizens hold, the result certainly would entail reduced community income and might mean a cessation of manufacturing activities.

A One-Industry Town

Patchogue has only 7,000 population, and thus if the circumstances were unique, wide interest scarcely could be excited. Yet the situation here is seen to be typical of other one-industry communities where discontinuance of the principal business would involve not only loss of employment by those directly engaged in the activity, but also distress for business concerns, professional people, social institutions and the local government.

Many of the mill employees in Patchogue are the heads of families. Since their work belongs in the skilled labor class, earnings have been substantially above those for other branches of the textile trades, and these good wages have contributed to maintain what is regarded as relatively a high standard of living.

Education for children is the rule in Patchogue and so is adequate housing, with all modern conveniences. Most workers have automobiles, many own their homes, and churches are well supported.

Can such advantages be continued if, as has been suggested, the tariff on lace curtains from the United Kingdom is drastically lowered? That is a question which Patchogue residents are asking themselves today.

Meanwhile, the community isn't taking any more chances than necessary to lose the Patchogue-Plymouth Mills, and has filed a mass of protests with the Committee for Reciprocity Information in Washington. Practically every business and professional man in the city, according to Mayor Charles N. Butler, has put his signature to petitions circulated by employees of the mill.

Strong opposition to the proposed trade treaty has been voiced by the Suffolk County Officials' Association, which has dispatched protests to Representative Robert L. Bacon, Republican, and also to the two United States Senators from New York, Robert Wagner and Royal Copeland, both Democrats.

Typical of these protests was that made by Herman J. Schoenfeld, president of the local Rotary Club, who informed John P. Gregg, chairman of the Committee for Reciprocity Information, how vital the contemplated changes were to a town in the position of Patchogue.

Two Alternatives

"If the present tariffs are reduced, these commodities, now manufactured in England at a cost and under a wage scale far below the costs and wage scales prevailing here," Mr. Schoenfeld said, "will be permitted to enter this country where they will be sold at prices with which the local industry will not be able to compete.

Mill officials report that if the proposed agreement is signed, the influx of foreign-made lace goods will leave American manufacturers with two alternatives: first, to purchase cheaper lace curtain material abroad and finish it in the United States with a skeleton force, and, second, to cut wages and reduce working conditions to a competitive level with firms operating abroad. Either solution would encounter opposition and work hardships here, they say.

An analysis of wage payments from 1922 to 1937 showed that the company had paid out $11,601,000 to local wage earners. The average pay roll has been in excess of $900,000 a year. In addition, the industry has contributed to the community through the payment of taxes for the support of local government and for social activities.

While the mill was established here more than 40 years ago, the present company was formed in 1919 to consolidate the Patchogue Manufacturing Company and the Plymouth Mills of Lawrence, Mass. The latter plant at present produces wool and fiber and all-fiber rugs and matting. Annual capacity of the local plant is rated at 7,000,000 running yards of assorted materials and 1,400,000 running yards of laces and bleaches.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav Bank	Mar 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 831,630
1938 volume to date 31,815,000
1937 volume to date 126,370,450

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—"Bad news" today hit the stock market and brought losses running to 2 or more points.

Prices, down from the opening, were at their worst in the second hour and volume was inclined to expand on the selling. Offerings then dried up and a quiet recovery tilt got under way. Near the final period declines were moderate and scattered gains were in evidence.

Even with the forenoon flurry, transfers were at the rate of only about 700,000 shares.

Overshadowing trade developments on most fronts, and confusing interpretations of Washington happenings, was announcement the stock exchange had suspended the member firm of Richard Whitney & Co. for insolvency.

The jolt in this turn of affairs, so far as the financial district was concerned, was that Whitney is a brother of George Whitney, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., and, until about two years ago, was president of the stock exchange.

Stocks took the shock with a fair degree of equanimity, although later selling was attributed partly to unsettlement caused by the Whitney denouement.

Conspicuous on the early slide were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, du Pont, American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Kennecott, Standard Oil of N. J., J. I. Case, Sears Roebuck, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, Dome Mines, and Union Carbide.

Motors, rails, and utilities put up a show of resistance throughout.

Extended pressure against secondary railroad issues caused widespread losses in the bond market today.

U. S. Governments followed the general trend, but at the beginning of the final hour early issues of 1-32d to 5-32ds of a point had been cut down.

Prominent corporate losers included Atlantic Coast Lines first 4s, Baltimore & Ohio Refunding 6s of 1995, first 5s of 1948, and 4s of 1948. Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s, ctfs., were more than 2 lower, and New York Central 3¼s of 1952 lost nearly 3.

A few gainers included Allied Stores 4½s, American Telephone 3¼s, and Consolidated Edison 3¼s. Foreign bonds were mostly lower.

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Curb market stocks declined over a fairly broad front today, with losses in some inactive specialties running up to 5 points. A few oils and utilities ran counter in the trend.

Wide losers included Singer Mfg., Todd Shipyards, Babcock & Wilcox and Aluminum Co., all off 2 to 5 points.

Distilled liquors was an erratic performer following suspension from the curb and "big board" of the firm of Richard Whitney & Co. for failure to meet obligations. Richard Whitney, a member of the firm, is a director of distilled liquors. At the start of the final hour the stock was selling "under rule" at 3½ off to 4.

Fractional gains were recorded in International Petroleum and United Gas.

Whitney Firm Is Suspended From Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange today announced the suspension of Richard Whitney & Co., from membership for failure to meet its obligations.

Richard Whitney, the senior partner of the firm, was for several years president of the exchange until nearly two years ago.

A statement by the exchange said:

"In the course of an examination of the affairs of Richard Whitney & Co. the committee on business conduct discovered, on March 1, 1938, evidence of conduct apparently contrary to just and equitable principles of trade, and on Monday, March 7, at 1:30 p. m., presented to a special meeting of the governing committee charges and specifications.

"Hearing on the charges was set for March 17.

"This morning the firm of Richard Whitney & Co. advised the exchange that it was unable to meet its obligations and suspension for insolvency was announced from the rostrum of the exchange shortly after 10 a. m."

Mr. Whitney, the most prominent member of the exchange to be suspended in many years, is a brother of George Whitney, partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The suspension came as a complete surprise to the financial district. Mr. Whitney was president of the exchange during the depression years and figured in the internal controversy in the exchange which resulted in the election of Charles R. Gay in place of Mr. Whitney two years ago.

At the height of the contest between the Whitney and Gay forces, in April, 1935, Mr. Whitney offered to withdraw from the race in the interest of harmony. In return, he was made a member of the governing committee of the exchange, a position which he still holds.

Mr. Gay was supported by a younger element in the exchange, resenting the "old guard" in exchange administration.

Stock exchange officials declined to elaborate on its formal statement, pointing out it was following the usual procedure, but indicated something additional might be said after the hearing on March 17.

The hearing will be conducted by the governing committee.

The Whitney firm, it was said, handled business mainly for institutions and large individual accounts, chiefly in the bond field, and had no general contacts with the investing and speculative public.

It was the first time in the memory of exchange veterans that a former president had been involved in such proceedings.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	Mar 4
52	36	Acme Sti (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	Mar 7
10⅝	3¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	20½	20½	20½	— ½
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	6	21⅛	21	21	
2	1⅝	Advance Rumely	3	2	2	2	Mar 7
58¼	46⅝	Air Reduction (1a)	17	54	53¼	53¾	— ⅜
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	2	1	1	1	Mar 7
13⅜	10⅜	Alas Juneau (.60a)	62	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17⅝	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Mar 4
17⅞	11¼	Alleghany pf(30xw	5	13½	13¾	13½	+ ⅜
17¼	12	Alleghany pf40xw	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Mar 7
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Mar 7
21⅜	13½	Allegheny Steel	4	16¼	16	16¼	
8⅞	7⅛	Allen Industries	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
176⅝	154½	Al Chem & Dye (8)	2	165	165	165	
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Mar 2
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	1	12	12	12	Mar 7
9⅝	6½	Allied Stra	50	7¼	6¾	7	— ⅜
53½	42	Allied St pf (8)	1	48	48	48	— ¾
51⅝	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾o)	43	46⅜	44⅝	45¾	
18¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13	12¾	13¾	Mar 7
3⅝	2¼	Amal Leather	7	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
24	16	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Mar 1
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	5	64	63½	64	— 2
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼o)	1	60	60	60	— 1
15⅝	11	Am Bk Note (½o)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¾
42½	30⅛	Am Bk Stice (3.40g)	4	38	38½	38	— ½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	89	88	88	+ ¾
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Mar 3
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy (½g)	5	22½	22	22¼	— ¼
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	44	44	44	Mar 4
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cab (1¼o)	22	14¼	13½	13⅞	— ⅝
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
104½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	
8½	6	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	2	13¼	12¼	12¼	Mar 4
18¾	13½	Am Crystal S (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅝
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaus Tiling	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19¾	12	Am & F P 86 pf	10	18	18	18	Mar 2
25⅛	16⅜	Am & F P 87 pf	2	20	19½	19½	—1¾
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Mar 4
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Mar 4
4⅝	3	Am Hide&Leather	3	3¾	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
28	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	20	20	20	Mar 7
37¾	33½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36	36	36	Mar 7
2¼	1⅜	Am Ice	6	2½	2	2⅛	⅛
18	15½	Am Ice pf (½o)	1	17	17	17	Mar 7
7¾	5¼	Am International	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar 7
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	6	19½	19	19½	— ⅛
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	61½	61½	61½	— ⅞
14½	12¾	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
5¼	3¾	Am M & Mch	2	4	4	4	
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	3	31¼	30½	30½	— ¾
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	20	4¾	4½	4¾	
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	*8	30	28⅞	29	—1¾
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(.93¾k)	*5	25½	25	25	—1⅛
14¼	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	30	12¼	12	12¼	
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	31	18⅛	18	18⅛	
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	3	74	71	71	—3
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (3)	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
14½	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	6	10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ⅜
54¾	41¼	Am Sm & R (1¼g)	31	48⅛	43¾	43¾	+1
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	122⅜	122⅛	122⅛	Mar 4
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
34¾	22⅝	Am Sti Fdrs (¾e)	29	27⅝	25¾	27⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	8¼	Am Stores	4	8½	8½	8½	
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	28¾	28½	28½	Mar 7
115½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	116¼	116⅛	116¼	+ ⅜
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	Mar 7
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	134	132½	133½	—1⅜
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67	66	67	+ ½
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	10	68	66½	66½	— ½
139⅝	128⅝	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139⅝	139⅛	139⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¾	5½	5¾	
13½	8¾	Am Wat Wks	17	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	+1
5⅜	4	Am Woolen	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Mar 5
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	5	31	30	31	—1¼
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	18	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
40	30½	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	1	30½	30½	30½	Mar 7
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¾e)	138	31⅝	30	31½	+ ⅜
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	39	39	39	Mar 4
18	15½	AnchorHockG(.15e)	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	—1½
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Mar 7
3½	3¼	A P W Paper	6	3½	3½	3½	Feb 24
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	27	27	27	Mar 7
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	Mar 2
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill	15	5⅝	5	5⅛	
72	41½	Arm Ill pr pf	4	41	40	41	— ½
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	7	32⅜	32	32	—1
7½	6¼	Arnold Const (½e)	8	7	6¾	7	— ¼
5¼	3¼	Artloom Corp	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	9	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32	32	32	Mar 7
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	32	34⅞	33½	34⅝	+ ⅜
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	3	61½	61	61	Mar 7
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	9	23	21¼	23	+1¼
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	2	6	6	6	—1
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	10	10	10	—2
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	28	22⅜	22	22½	— ⅜
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106	106	106	— ⅞
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	21	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	40¼	40	40	— ½
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	9	47	44	44	—3⅜
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	Feb 28
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Mar 4
4⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	23	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	29	9½	8⅜	9½	
11	7¾	Balt & Ohio	41	8⅝	8	8½	+ ⅜
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	10½	10	10½	+ ½
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	Mar 5
19	14½	Barber Co (1g)	15	16¾	16	16¾	
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
16⅜	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	25	15	14½	15	— ⅛
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	10	12	12	12	Mar 7
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	17	16½	17	Mar 3
96½	92½	Beau Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	102¾	102¾	102¾	Mar 5
8⅜	7¼	Belding-Hem (¼e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Mar 3
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat	5	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
19	16⅜	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
40½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	37	37	37	—1
65⅞	50⅛	Beth Steel	96	56	53⅛	55⅝	+ ½
16½	14½	Beth Sti 5% pf (1)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	
98½	89½	Beth Sti 7% pf (7)	3	92½	92¼	92¼	
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
17⅞	12⅜	Black & Decker	6	13⅝	13¼	13½	
15½	11⅛	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	15	14½	14	14	— ¼
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	38	28¼	26⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	12	Bond Stra (1.60)	5	12½	12½	12½	
19⅜	17⅛	Borden Co (1.60)	14	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
28½	21½	Borg-Warner	16	25¼	24¼	25	+ ⅛
4¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	3	18	18	18	— ½
10⅞	7½	Bridgeport Brass	12	8½	8¾	8⅜	— ⅛
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	10	22¼	21⅝	22	— ⅜
30½	23	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	1	29½	29½	29½	Mar 7
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	31	31	31	— ½
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar 5
9¾	6⅜	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	2	7	7	7	— ¼
13⅜	8⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	7	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Mar 7
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	15½	15½	15½	
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Mar 5
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
6⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	11	5¼	5¼	5½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (¾e)	6	18	17⅞	18	— ¼
32¼	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	4	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¼
9½	7	Burling Mills (1)	6	8	8	8	
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	9	17⅜	17	17⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar 5
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
8⅝	6¾	Butler Bros (.80)	3	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	4	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	18	18	18	
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	21	20½	20½	— ½
49¼	48½	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Feb 25
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	5	14	13½	14	
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	27	17½	16½	17½	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Canad Pacific	19	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅝
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6	6	6	Mar 7
18	15½	Carpenter Sti (.10e)	3	16½	16	16	— ½
4½	3½	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	9	85½	83	85½	— ¾
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	12	46	44½	45½	+ ½
102⅞	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	102½	102¼	102½	Mar 5
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	27	15½	14½	15½	— ½
94	93	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	7	20	20	20	Mar 7
28	26	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	27½	27	27	Mar 7
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11	9¼	Cent R R N J	1	11	11	11	Feb 23
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 25
6½	4	CenturyRibM(.10e)	4	4	4	4	
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1a)	10	39¼	38½	39½	
8⅜	6	Certain-teed Prod	10	7½	6¾	7	— ⅛
30½	27	Champ F&P (¼e)	2	27½	27	27	— ½
13¾	7¼	Checker Cab	1	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
38⅝	21½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	20	34⅜	33¼	34	— ⅝
89	83	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 26
48½	37¾	Ches Corp (3)	4	44½	43	44	— ½
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 23
3¾	2⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	7	3½	2½	2⅝	Mar 7
1⅝	1	Chi & N West	7	1½	1¼	1½	
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	3	Chi Grt W pf	4	4	4	4	Mar 4
14	11	Chi Mail Or (½e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Mar 3
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	7	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
22½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	20½	20½	20½	Mar 7
1¼	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Mar 7
3½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2¼	2	2	Mar 1
13⅝	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Mar 4
16⅜	13⅜	Chick Cst Oil (¾e)	2	14½	14½	14½	— ½
4¾	3⅜	Childs Co	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
63½	46⅝	Chrysler Corp	186	51⅝	49⅞	51⅝	+ ¾
13½	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel (2)	31	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	18½	18½	18½	Mar 4
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	2	22⅜	22	22	Mar 7
41	33⅛	Climax Molyb(.20e)	6	38	37	38	+ ⅛
15½	13½	Clueti Peabody (1)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	Mar 7
120	112	Coca-Cola (½e)	11	121	118¼	118¼	—3¼
89	84	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	Mar 4
11¾	8½	Colgate-Palm P	17	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
98½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	93	93	93	—1
27⅜	20½	Coll & Alk (½e)	2	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	— ⅛
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	6	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
22¼	17⅜	Colm Bdcst A (.60e)	6	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
21¼	17½	Colm Bdcst B (.60a)	1	18	18	18	Mar 4
88	86	Colum G&E (.48g)	22	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
44¾	36	Colm Invest Tr (4)	5	40⅝	40	40¼	—1⅝
97½	93	Com In T cv pf(4½)	1	97½	97½	97½	Mar 4
10	7⅜	Comi Solvents (.60)	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Comwith & South	18	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
42½	30	Com&South pf(1½k)	6	37	36½	36½	—1¼
27⅜	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¼)	18	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
7½	6	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (⅛e)	2	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Mar 3
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr (½g)	13	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7	7	7	— ¼
25⅞	20½	Consol Edison (½e)	23	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	2	92½	92	92	Mar 7
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅞	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Mar 7
5¾	4½	Consol Laundries	2	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	45	9¼	9	9	
101½	101⅛	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Feb 21
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅝
½	⅜	Consol Textile	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	6	15	14½	15	—1
66½	63¾	Consum Pr pf (4½)	1	65	65	65	Mar 1
16⅜	13⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	8	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
16⅝	10⅝	Cont Bak A	7	13½	13	13	
3⅝	1½	Cont Bak B	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 7
45⅝	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	14	42⅝	42	42½	+ ¼
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109½	109½	109½	
9⅝	7½	Cont Diam Fib	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	30	30	30	
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	11	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
24⅜	27½	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	54	29	27⅞	28	—1¾
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	2	13½	13½	13½	Mar 7
65⅝	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	12	64½	63¾	64¼	
168¼	164	Corn Prod pf (7)	3	164¼	164	164	Feb 24
4¾	3⅜	Coty Inc (.10g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
23¼	18	Crane Co (1g)	24	21¼	20½	20⅝	—1⅛
88	86	Crown Cork pf (5)	4	93½	92	92	— ¼
25	21⅞	Cream of Wh (½e)	3	24	24	24	Mar 4
10½	8	Crosley Radio	1	8	8	8	
39⅞	31⅛	Crown Cork&S(½e)	6	32¾	32½	32¼	— ⅝
37	34½	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	8	34⅝	33⅜	33⅜	Feb 18
33¾	30	Cro Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	Mar 7
12¼	9½	Crown Zeller (½e)	16	10⅜	10	10⅜	— ⅛
72½	66	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	69	69	69	—3
44⅜	31¾	Crucible Steel	22	33¾	32½	33¾	
94½	80	Crucible Stl pf(1¾k)	1	84	84	84	Mar 5
1¼	½	Cuba

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¼s '43-45 June	106.9	106.9	106.9
23	2½s '45-47	106.17	106.17	106.17
6	3¼s '46-49	106.14	106.11	106.11
6	4s '44-54	113.9	113.9	113.9
10	3¾s '47-52	104.28	104.25	104.28
55	3½s '46	103.23	103.21	103.21
29	3¼s '46-49	111.25	111.25	111.29
1	3s '46-48	106.7	106.5	106.5
26	2½s '49-46	107.1	106.30	107.1
120	2¾s '51-47	117.21	117.21	117.21
84	3½s '43-45	102.28	102.25	102.27
10	3¼s '43-49	109.11	109.8	109.11
140	3¼s '54-51	101.27	102.25	101.27
32	3¼s '50-52	102.24	102.21	102.23
		101.21	101.19	101.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3¼s '44-64	104.24	104.24	104.24
7	3s '49-46	104.10	104.10	104.10

Home Owners' Loan

12	2½s '42-39	102.11	102.9	102.11
80	3¼s '44-52	102.8	102.2	102.2
6	3s '52-44	104.10	104.10	104.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	Adams Exp 4s '48	93¼	93¼	93¼
3	Adams Exp 4s '47	92¼	91¾	92¼
1	Alb P W 4s '48 ww	40	40	40
7	Alleghany 5s '44	69	68½	68½
15	Alleghany 5s '50 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
3	Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
10	Allis Chalm 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Am&For P 5s 2030	84	84	84
9	AmIGChem 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
9	Am T&T 3½s '43	113¾	113¼	113¾
12	Am T&T 3½s '61	101¾	101½	101½
18	Am T&T 3¼s '61	101½	101¾	101¾
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104¾	104½	104½
4	Arm Del 4s '57	104½	104½	104½
12	AT&SF 4s '95	91½	91½	91½
15	AT&SF cv 4½s'48	109	108	108½
3	A C Line 1st4s'64	104½	103½	103½
1	A C Line 5s '63	85¼	85¼	85¼
8	Atl Gu&WI 5s'59	80	80	80
6	Austin & W 5s'41	54	54	54
27	B&O rfg 4s '95	83	82	82
6	B&O 1st 5s'48	27½	26¼	26¼
31	B&O rfg 5s '95	56	56	56
1	B&O 5s '96 P	25½	25	25½
22	B&O 5s 2000 D	24¼	23½	23¾
60	B&O cv 4½s'60	40½	39½	40
1	B&O 5s '95	30	30	30
8	B&O 4sPLE&WV '41	52	52	52
1	B&O 5s S W '50	42½	42½	42½
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	35½	35½	35½
11	Bang & Ards cv'51st	103½	103	103
16	Beth Stl 3¼s'60	102	102	102
5	Beth Stl 3¼s'65	94¾	94¾	94¾
26	Beth Stl 3¼s'52	88	87¼	87¾
5	Boston&Me 5s'67	41	40¼	40¼
2	Boston&Me 4½s 33'61	38½	38½	38½
16	Bklyn Edis 3½s'66	104½	104¼	104¼
15	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s'66	49	49	49
12	Bklyn Un Gas 4s '41	102	101½	102
10	Bklyn Union 5s '50	108	107¾	107¾
10	Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	107	106¾	106¾
10	Buf Gen Elec 3½s'61	110¾	110¾	110¾
3	Buf R & P 4½s'57	26¾	26½	26½
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	117¼	117¼	117¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	118¼	118¼	118¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	Can Nor 4½s '56	124¼	124¼	124¼
4	Can Pac 5s '54	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	100	100	100
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	100½	100½	100½
8	Can Pac 4s perp	95½	95¼	95¾
8	Caro C & O 5s '52	83½	83½	83½
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	10½	10½	10½
13	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	60¾	60¾	60¾
1	Cen RR of J 4s '87	84½	84	84½
4	Certain-td 5½s'48	30	30	30
4	C & Ohio cn 5s '30	62	62	62
19	C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Chi &Erie 3s '49	96	95½	95½
20	C B & Q rfg 5s '71	20	20	20
1	C B & Q 4½s '77	100	100	100
16	C B & Q gen 4s '58	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	C B & Q 4s III '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	C B & Q 3½s III '49	104¼	104¾	104¾
18	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	100½	100	100½
5	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	13½	13½
2	Chi & Erie 6s '82	13¼	12¾	12¾
18	Chi Gt West 4s '59	71½	71½	71½
1	Chi Jct&Ry 5s '82	100	100	100
19	CMStP&Pac 5s '75	18½	18	18
15	CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	5½	5½	5½
4	CM&SP 4½s '89 C	10¾	10¾	10¾
2	CM&SP gen 4s '89	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	CM&NW 6½s '36	29½	29	29
43	CM&NW cv 4s '49	18¼	18¼	18¼
6	CM&NW 4s '87	15	14¾	14¾
3	CM&NW 3½s '87	15	14¾	14¾
4	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7¼	7¼	7¼
12	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	4¾	4¾	4¾
13	CRI&P 5s '62	4	4	4
16	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8	8	8
3	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	107¾	107½	107½
3	Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	85½	85½	85½
1	Childs Co 5s '43	63	63	63
1	Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	CCC&StL 4½s '77	89½	89½	89½
8	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	111½	111½	111½
11	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	80¾	80¾	80¾
9	ClevUnTerm6½s '77 C	80	78½	78½
2	Colo&So 4½s '90	100½	100½	100½
1	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	99	99	99
15	Colmbia G 5s 1961	98	97½	98
3	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108	107¾	107¾
12	Com'l Cred 3½s '51	99¼	98¾	98¾
10	Com'l Cred 2¾s '45	101	101	101
3	Com'l Inv Tr 2½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Camwith Ed 5s '51	112¾	112¾	112¾
5	Comwith Ed 5s '44	113¾	113¾	113¾
19	Comwith Ed 4s '81	108	107¾	107¾
20	Comwith Ed 3½s '65	107	106¾	106¾
10	Son Edis 3½s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Con Edis 3½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
22	Con Oil 3½s '51	100½	100	100½
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¼	103½	103½
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101	101	101
5	Container Cor 6s '46	102¾	102	102
2	Container 5s '43	87½	87½	87½
5	Crane Co 5s '51	103	102	102
9	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	48¾	38	36
7	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	47	46½	46½
9	D & R G West 5s '55	13	12	12
1	D & R G West 5s '55	13	13	13
1	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Det Ed 3½s '66	6	6	6
4	Dow Chem 3s '51	107¼	107	107¼
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106	104¾	104¾
1	E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	108¾	108	108
16	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	80	80	80
35	Erie rfg 5s '67	100¾	100½	100½
25	Erie rfg 5s '75	13¼	13	13
10	Erie 1st 4s '96	13¼	12¾	12¾
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	49	47¾	47¾
1	Erie cv 4s '53 A	25¼	25¼	25¼
1	Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	100½	100½	100½
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	100½	100¾	100¾
3	Gal H & H 5½s '38	95	95	95
12	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¼	102¾	102¾
2	Gen MotAccep3¼s'51	102½	102¾	102¾
26	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	47¾	46	46
2	Goodrich 4¼s '56	95½	95½	95¼
12	Goodrich 6s '45	89¾	89½	89¾
17	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105	104¾	105
5	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
107	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97½	96	96½
7	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90½	90	90
9	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	79¾	79½	79¾
16	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	103¾	103	103¾
10	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	18½	17¾	18½
10	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	51½	51	51
4	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	104¾	103¾	103¾
6	Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	37	36½	36½
3	Ill Cen 4s '55	45	45	45
7	IC&CSL&NO 5s&3A	35¾	35	35
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	33¼	33¼	33½
21	Interb R Tr 7s'32	108¾	105½	105½
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32 st	56	55½	55½
84	Interb RTr rfg 5s'56	55	55	55
32	Int Hydro El 6s'4	54½	53	53
1	Int Paper 5s'55	86	86	86
1	Int Paper 5s'47	77¼	77½	77½
31	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	86	86	86
1	Int T&T 4½s'52	86¾	86	86
7	Int T&T 5s'55	55½	55½	55½
4	Jones&Lgh St 4¼s'61	58½	58½	59
1	KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	93	93	93
9	K C South 5s'50	28	28	28
3	K C Term 4s'60	63	62¾	63
10	Keith B F 6s'46	100½	100	100½
11	Kings Co Elev 4s'49	87	86¾	87
1	Koppers Co 4s'51	77	77	77
5	Kresge Found 4s'45	103½	103½	103½
8	Kresge Found 3½s'67	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Lac Gas 5s'42 A	92½	92½	92½
9	Lac Gas 5½s'53	51	51	51
1	Lautaro Nit Inc '75	58½	58½	58½
10	Leh & N Eng 4s'55 A	29	29	29
8	Leh Val NY 4½s'40	93	92¼	93
7	Leh Val 4½s 2003	45	44¾	44¾
27	Leh Val 4s 2003	23½	22	22½
1	Leh Val H'Term 5s'54	20¾	19¾	20
45	Liggett & M 7s '44	45	45	45
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	129¾	129¾	129¾
2	Liggett Corb 4s '47	123	123	123
12	Loews 3½s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	98¾	98½	98¾
3	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	87¾	87¼	87¼
32	Louis & N un 4s '40	102¾	102	102
9	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81¾	81½	81½
1	Lla&XAKnx&Cin5s'55	107¾	107¼	107¼
5	Lou&Nshobilee¼s'45	111½	111½	111¾
5	LouGas&El3¼s'66	104	104	104
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	39½	39½	39½
7	McKes&Robs½s'50	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
17	MilEIRvd&Lks '61B	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Mil El R'vd& Ls '71	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	MSP&SSMarie 4s '46	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	4	4	4
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	13	13	13
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	43	43	43
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	63¾	63¾	63¾
8	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	38	38¼	38½
3	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4½	4½	4½
18	Mo Pac 5s '77 P	21½	20¾	20¾
5	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21½	20½	20½
12	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21	20½	20½
5	Mo Pac 5s '96 A	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	Mob & O 4½s '77	12¾	12¾	12¾
4	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	58	58	58
100	100	N Y Steam 3½s '47	100	100	100	Jan 15
88½	85½	N Y Steam 3s pf	87	87	87	Mar 7
106¾	104	Norf & West ps (4)	120	104½	104	104
93¾	84¼	Northern Cent (4)	70	85½	84¼	84¼	Mar 7
31½	27½	Northwest Tel (3)	70	28	28	28	Mar 7
22	17	Norw T&R pf(3?sg)	90	18	17½	18	Mar 4
95½	91	Omnibus Cp pf (8)	10	95½	95¼	95¼	
127¾	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	120	125½	125	125¼	Feb 25
50	42¼	Outlet Co (3)	20	42¾	42¼	42¼	Jan 26
		Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	Jun 10
18	13	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	4¼	4¼	4½	— ¾
8½	6	Pac Coast 2pf	20	17	16	16	—1
116	109½	Pac Tel & Tel (11½e)	60	8	7½	7½	Mar 3
140	134	Pac Tel&Tel pf (6)	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	—1¾
55½	40	Panhandle P&R pf	50	45⅝	45	45	—2½
94	93½	Paramfne pf (4)	10	94	94	94	Feb 15
112½	112	Peop Drug pf (6½)	30	112	112	112	Feb 14
38½	28¾	Pere Marq pf	10	28	28	28	Mar 7
38½	28	Pere Marq pr pf(5)	40	30¼	29½	29½	—1¾
2¼	1⅝	Phila Rap Tr	30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 28
4½	3¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	10	4	4	4	Feb 28
		Phillips Jns pf (7)	20	50	50	50	Nov 26
33	30¼	Phoenix Hos pf(2½)	30	33	33	33	Mar 7
50	40	Pirelli (1.88¾g)	10	48½	48½	48½	Mar 7
16¾	11	Pitt & West Va	20	12½	12½	12½	Mar 7
61	46	Pitt Coke&Ir pf(5)	60	60	60	60	Mar 3
166	162	Pitt Pt Wayne (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
173½	171½	Pitt Pt Way pf (7)	10	172	172	172	Feb 1
46	32	Pitt Steel pf	20	35	35	35	Mar 7
36½	19	Pitt Steel 6% pf	10	19½	19½	19½	Mar 4
45	33	Pitt Steel pr pf	20	35	35	35	Feb 8
12	10	Pitt Term Coal pf	10	10	10	10	Feb 25
		Pitt United pf	20	99	99	99	Oct 29
118¾	117	Procter & G pf (5)	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	—1¼
143	135	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	137	137	137	Mar 7
73¾	65¾	RR Sec Ill Con Stk	20	6	6	6	Mar 2
41	35½	Real Silk Hos pf	10	35½	35½	35½	Mar 1
66⅞	50	Rens & Saratoga(8)	20	58¾	58½	58¾	Mar 4
85	81	Rev C & B pf (7)	10	81½	81½	81½	Mar 7
64½	42½	RevC&B5¼%pf(5¼)	20	62½	62½	62½	Feb 24
58½	51¼	Reyn Tob (1.20e)	10	55¼	55¼	55¼	Feb 28
105	98¾	Safe Sh 7% pf (7)	120		97¾	97¾	—3¾
93	84	Safe Sh 6% pf (6)	10		87⅝	87⅝	—3¾
81	72½	Safe Sh 5% pf (5)	10		74¼	74¼	Feb 16
42	37½	St L Southwest pf	20		41¼	41¼	Feb 10
27¾	24¼	St L Southwest pf	70	10	10	10	Nov 30
85	85	Scott Paper (.40e)	20	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
95		Sheaffer Pen (1e)	10	26½	26½	26½	Mar 4
130½	128	Sloss-Sheffield (1½g)	30	57	56	56	—4
44	37	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	10	96	96	96	Mar 4
		So P R Sug pf (8)	10	130½	130½	130½	Feb 7
39	30	Spalding 1 pf	30	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
61	50	Spear & Co pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
125	120	Spicer Mf pf A (3)	50	31¼	31¼	31¼	Mar 7
47	42½	Spiegel pf (4½)	120	58¼	56	56	— ¼
56	50	Stan Oil pf (6)	10	124¼	124¼	124¼	Mar 7
		Stan Oil pte pf(2¾)	10	42½	42½	42½	Feb 21
44	36	The Fair pf (7)	10	52	52	52	
110¾	110¾	Twin Ct BT pf (7g)	10	36	36	36	+1
80½	70	United Biso pf (7)	20	111¾	111¾	111½	Feb 8
77¾	5½	US Distributing pf	30	71	70½	70½	—4½
169¾	164	US Gypsum pf (7)	20		6¼	6¼	— ¼
41½	41	US Tobacco pf (n)	30	169¾	169¾	169¾	Feb 10
145	140	Univ Lf Tob pf (8)	30	41½	41	41½	Mar 8
54	34	Univ Pictures 1 pf	20	145	145	145	Mar 1
28	26¾	Vadsco Sales pf	100	40½	40	40	Mar 7
101	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	10	21¼	21¼	21½	Mar 1
		Vick Shr & Pac (5)	200	99¾	99	99	Mar 4
		Vick Shr & P pf (6)	50	66	66	66	Sep 27
		Va El & P $6 pf (6)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
110½	108	Va Iron C & C	90	108½	108½	108½	Mar 4
4½	3	Va Iron C & C pf	20	3	3	3	
15¾	10	Vulcan Detin (6g)	10	13	13	13	Feb 17
57	43	Vul Detin pf (7)	10	51	51	51	Mar 1
118	117½	Wabash pf B	10	118	118	118	Feb 8
3⅝	2¾	Warner Pic pf	30	3	3	3	Mar 7
40	38	Wells Fargo	130	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	1⅛	West Penn El A (7)	70	90½	90	90	+3
103½	84	W Penn El 7% pf (7)	80	86½	86½	86½	
102½	91	W Penn El 6%pf(6)	30	89	88½	88½	
97¾	84	W Penn P 7% pf(7)	10	120	120	120	+ ½
121	117	W Penn P 6% pf(6)	10	114½	114¼	114¼	Mar 4
114¾	111½	West Z&M pf (1e)	40	127	127	127	Mar 1
41	35½	Weston El In A (3)	10	31½	31½	31½	+1
140	132	Wheeling & L E (5?)	10	70	70	70	Dec 17
82¾	31½	Whi & L E pf(5½)	10	80	80	80	Mar 2
86	79¾	Wh Sew Mch pf (4)	20	86	86	86	Mar 2
88	86	Worth P & M pf A	10	88	88	88	Mar 2
94	85	Wright Aero (3g)	20	75	75	75	Mar 4
93	80	Yellow Trk&Cb pf(7)	10	91½	91½	91½	— ¼

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	6½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	9	9	9	Mar 5
68	63	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	60¾	60¾	60¾	Mar 2
75½	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	20	73	73	73	Feb 19
56	49¼	Corn Exchange (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
13½	6¾	Cuba R R pf	60	9½	9	9	— ½
87	70	Cub-Am S pf (18g)	80	72	72	72	Mar 7
52½	48¼	Cushman's pf(3½)	20	52	52	52	Mar 4
22¾	19	Cushman 8s pf	20	22¾	22¾	22¾	Mar 1
107	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	30	105¼	105	105	Mar 4
4½	3¾	Det & Mackinac	20	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 16
		Det & Mac pf	60	13	13	13	Dec 3
39¼	29½	Devoe & Ray A (3)	40	33	32	33	—2½
34	30	Dixie-Vort A (2½)	10	32	32	32	Mar 3
115	113	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	113	113	113	Feb 4
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	50	115	115	115	
208½	187	East Kodak pf (6)	30	165½	165½	165½	Mar 5
106½	104	Endicott-Jn pf (5)	10	106½	106¼	106½	
		Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
2	½	Fairbanks Co	500	1	1	1	
11¼	6½	Fairbanks Co pf	30	6	6	6	— ⅝
75½	71½	Fed Lt & T pf (6)	10	71½	71½	71½	—3½
		Filene's Sons(1.70g)	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
96	89	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	96	96	96	Mar 4
65	56	Foster Wheeler (1)	10	59	59	59	+3
40½	38	Franklin Simon pf	10	38	38	38	Mar 2
107	102¾	Freeport Sul pf (6)	110	103½	102¾	103½	Feb 28
16¾	13½	Gamewell Co	20	15	13½	15	+ ⅝
97	87	Gannett Co pf (8)	10	87	87	87	
121½	118	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	121½	121½	121½	Mar 3
130½	116¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	118	118	118	Mar 3
30	30	Gen G&Ecv pf (1½g)	10	30	30	30	Mar 3
122	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	122	122	122	Mar 1
106	102	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	105	105	105	Mar 3
90	87	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	30	90	90	90	Jan 28
80	70	Gen Steel Cast pf	540	23¾	21½	23¾	+ 1⅝
86	83¾	Gold&StockTel(6)	20	72	71½	71½	Mar 4
127½	126	Goth Silk Hos pf(7)	50	55	55	55	Feb 21
40	40	Gt West Sug pf (7)	30	127	127	127	Mar 7
45	45	Green B & W (1½g)	30	40	40	40	Jan 21
28	17¾	Green Cananea (2a)	10	45	45	45	Feb 16
34	32	Guantan Sugar pf	10	21	21	21	—2
100	88	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	32¼	32¼	32¼	Mar 5
98½	93	Hanna (MA)85pf(5)	50	94½	94	94	Mar 2
126½	122½	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	126½	126½	126½	Feb 28
67	60	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	67	67	67	Feb 17
152½	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	10	148	148	148	
136	126¾	Hercules Pow pf(6)	20	128½	128	128½	Mar 2
100	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	10	100	100	100	Feb 23
38	30	Ill Central LL (4)	20	33	33	33	— ½
138	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	100	135	135	135	Feb 8
86	83½	Intercn Corp pf (6)	40	84½	84½	84½	Mar 3
6	3½	Int Ry Centl Am	220	3¾	3¾	3¾	
48½	38¼	Int R C A pf(1¾k)	70	40	40	40	— ¾
65¼	62	Int Silver pf (2k)	20	65½	65½	65½	+ ¾
118	116¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	68½	68½	68½	Mar 3
124½	122	Johns-Manville pf	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jan 19
78	62	Jos&L Stl pf	30	124½	124½	124½	Mar 3
118½	118¼	Kan C Pow pf B(6)	120	62	62	62	
		Keith-AO pf(10½g)	70	118¼	118	118¼	
87	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	100	83	80	80	Dec 1
16½	12	Kinney (GR) pf	10	85	85	85	Mar 2
16½	12	Kinney pr pf (1½g)	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	Mar 8
18	12	Laclede Gas	100	14½	14¼	14¼	
20	19	Laclede Gas pf	20	13¾	13¼	13¼	—1⅞
102	95	Lehigh PC4%pf(4)	30	21	20½	20½	—1½
106	103	Loose-W B5%pf(5)	10	103	103	103	
127	120¾	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	10	103	103	103	
152	131¾	MacAnd & F pf (6)	60	140	140	140	+3
9	7½	Manati Sug pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	12	Manh Ry gtd	10	15	15	15	Mar 7
1⅝	¾	Market St Ry	20	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 4
6¼	3½	Market St Ry p

Basic N. Y. Wage In Laundries To Benefit 22,200

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—Minimum weekly guarantees will have initiation here on March 14, when New York State will become the first of 22 states now having such laws to put them into effect through a blanket order affecting 2,000 laundries.

Beneficiaries of the law in this industry total 22,200 women and minors, who are now assured a $14 wage for a 40-hour week in the metropolitan zone, with an overtime minimum of 35 cents an hour, and time and a half for each hour after 45. This area comprises New York City and Westchester and Nassau counties.

The scale for laundry workers in all other cities of more than 18,000 population will be $12.80, graded to rise to $14 by Dec. 30, 1939, when the minimum hourly rate of 32 cents at the start likewise will reach the 35-cent metropolitan minimum. While the industry in places with less than 18,000 population is exempt from the weekly wage guarantee, it must pay a 30-cent minimum hour wage, with time and a half after 45 hours.

The 883 power laundries in the State employ 20,000 of the workers affected, the remainder working in 1,308 hand laundries.

Stability Sought

Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, announcing the order, stressed that the provision for an assured bottom to wages in the industry was reached unanimously by the Laundry Wage Board, consisting of employer, employee, and citizen representatives, "as a step toward economic stability for both employers and employees."

"On its merits," he continued "this wage order calls for the prompt and intelligent support of the housewives of the State. The Department of Labor, recognizing the custom of maintaining an almost universal washday, is urging housewives to stagger their laundry so that it will be spread throughout the week. Such a change will be in the best interests of consumers, employers, and employees in the industry."

Politics Rampant In Keystone Race

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 8 (AP)—Pennsylvania's fast-moving political campaign was shoved into high gear today by the forces of John L. Lewis.

Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy, on record with a statement that "labor does not propose to be ignored," promised an "affirmative" answer to the question of whether he would enter the crowded field for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

From Washington yesterday came word that Mr. Kennedy, who is Secretary-Treasurer of Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers, would make his announcement in Harrisburg tomorrow.

That announcement has been expected momentarily since the Democratic State Committee, torn by weeks of wrangling over a choice to succeed Gov. George H. Earle, endorsed Charles Alvin Jones, Pittsburgh lawyer, nearly two weeks ago.

The Committee, in approving a slate headed by Governor Earle for the U. S. Senate, overrode the wishes of Mr. Lewis, who had demanded that Mr. Kennedy be supported either for the Governorship or the Senate.

Mr. Kennedy, in a statement later, said he would not campaign for the Senate. In sticking to his desire to become Pennsylvania's second Democratic Governor in 40 years, Mr. Kennedy was represented as willing to become part of a coalition ticket to oppose the slated group.

The makeup of such a ticket, however, was merely a matter for conjecture.

In addition to Mr. Jones, another strong contender for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination at the May 17 primary is Attorney General Charles P. Margiotti, who made his announcement even before the Committee endorsed its slate.

Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

standing that in 20 years the city would repay out of monthly rentals.

Last year the Housing Authority rejected the proposal as a quack remedy for the critical slum situation which has developed here through generations of neglect. But since then the personnel of the Authority has been reorganized, and the present members are said to look with greater favor upon the Felt plan.

While city officials debate what action to take toward housing, hundreds of decrepit tenements are boarded up because owners would not make alterations and repairs demanded under modern laws. This decline in housing space of the cheapest sort, coupled with the absence of new building, and accompanied by an increase in urban population is held to have brought nearer a critical housing shortage.

The felt plan thus is advanced as a temporary measure, but serious doubt as to its utility even in that field has been raised by Langdon W. Post, formerly Chairman of the Housing Authority.

Mr. Post assailed the proposal as "neither realistic nor practical." He recommended instead that the City embark upon a huge building program for the erection of low-cost apartment dwellings.

"The Felt plan is the most dangerous of plans advanced as a panacea for public housing improvements," Mr. Post held. "It attempts to saddle on the New York City Housing Authority buildings which are structurally unsound and indecently planned."

From other quarters the Felt program was attacked as having failed properly to estimate the costs of rehabilitation, one builder has held that at least $15,000 would be required for each tenement.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

WOMEN sell Leeds Full Fashioned, fully guaranteed hosiery direct to the consumer; good profits for agents. Leeds Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 29 Wellington Street, Clifton, N. J.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent; backed by several years' consistent advertising in Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc.; opportunity to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary; start spare time; sample outfit furnished; state why we should employ you. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 700, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Sublet 4 furnished rooms, spacious, elevator, overlooking Hudson, large kitchen; pleasant surroundings; near Riverside Highway. Telephone WAdsworth 3-5419.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses; also practical governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un. 4-8342.

EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE $400 equity in 1938 Hudson Terraplane 2-door for fare to England. Write Box J-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIBerty 8077 Pettingill & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repair, Remodel, Custom-made and Ready-to-wear
COLD STORAGE Garments at moderate prices. Liberal trade-in allowance. Located in the wholesale fur district. 345 Seventh Ave., New York City. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond remting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th. N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

TYPEWRITERS, adding and calculating machines, carbon paper, ribbons, printing. Johnson Sales Co., 200 Broadway, New York. COrtlandt 7-3579.

PAYING GUESTS

THE PENINGTON
American plan residence for men and women; owned and operated by the Society of Friends; recommendations required from guests. GRamercy 5-9193. 215 E. 15th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 495 West End (84th), Apt. 4-N—Newly decorated; double, single, private bath; river view; kitchen privileges. SU. 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71 (Apt. 12-A)—Large sunny room, double, single; piano; smaller one, private bath. TR. 7-9809.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (Apt. 4-B)—Available quiet, all conveniences; kitchenette; with or without piano; elevator; transients; $4-$6. EN. 2718.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WANTED by local concern of reputable standing, women in Metropolitan Boston area to introduce to home dwellers a new and much to be desired cold storage service—low in cost and capable of use by all householders. No collections. No advance payments. Commission basis. Address Box V-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4406. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Board residence, quiet, comfortable rooms, convenient city churches. Mrs. H. Bell, 17 Doune Terrace. Phone Maryhill 842.

HOUSES TO LET

MANCHESTER, Withington—To let, small modern furnished house; lounge, dining room, kitchen, scullery, three bedrooms, bath, garage and garden; rent £2 10.0 per week. Box W-971, BCM/CSM, London.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, for lady or gentleman; good cook, good needlewoman; good references. Box W-972, BCM/CSM, London.

CHEMIST — Works manager, young, keen, wide experience home and abroad, specialist foods, polishes, rubber; fluent Portuguese, good French, German; seeks administrative post, preferably abroad. Box W-982, BCM/CSM, London.

GLASGOW—Man with engineering, selling and administrative experience would like to hear of position in any line. Box B/1, G. W. MacDougall, 132 Renfrew St., Glasgow, C. 2.

LADY desires post as companion-help; good needlewoman; secretarial ability. Box W-984, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEY'S Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marlson Ellerbeck Road.

TAILORS

ARTHUR JOKES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
11 Warton Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne

TO LET—FURNISHED

PARIS vicinity—Wing of historic chateau; 2 bedrooms, 1 large living room, kitchen, bathroom, garage, park; modern comforts; rent 125 monthly. £360 yearly. Apply CHABRIERES, Petite Malmaison, Rueil (Seine & Oise).

Test for Monroe Doctrine Seen If Fascism Spreads

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher of Rochester, N. Y., said last night a rise of fascism in South America possibly would cause the United States eventually to defend or abandon the Monroe Doctrine.

In an address prepared for delivery before the Pan American League, Mr. Gannett said a misunderstanding in Latin American countries of the Doctrine had been partly corrected.

"One of the happiest developments recently has been the announcement that several South American countries are ready now to join with America in a military defense of the Western Hemisphere," he told the League.

A strong foothold by fascism in the Southern Continent, however, would endanger democracy in the entire Western Hemisphere, Mr. Gannett said.

Local Classified

(Continued)

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking. B. & C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, park. From 3½ guineas inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds, everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSKEN.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; from 3½ guineas inclusive. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morgan.

BOURNEMOUTH ARNCOTT HALL
POOLE ROAD
A modern, comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
For comfort, rest and study. We can meet your need. Benn. Phone 2755.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "Craigrie." Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Bournemouth 1180.

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDER
Brunswick Terrace
Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely remodernised. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water. Private Bathrooms; terms from 4 gns. Mrs. Blanche B. Samet, Tel. Hove 4980, 6152.

CORNWALL—St. Ives Bay Hotel, residential; uninterrupted sea view; hot and cold water throughout; first class service and comfort; own garage; personal supervision.

DAWLISH—ROCKSTONE HOTEL
Actually overlooking Channel; has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

DORKING, beautiful Surrey—A bright and cheery home for you and the family at COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL; handy for golf and riding; long or short periods; terms moderate.

EASTBOURNE The BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, with Hot and Cold Water, Faultless Service. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine and its atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.

Special Winter Terms until Easter from 2½ gns. p. w. Week-ends from 30/-. NO EXTRAS. Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
Private Hotel
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Passenger lift. Every modern convenience. Moderate terms. Telephone 3233.

EASTBOURNE
CUMBERLAND HOTEL
Grand Parade
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. It is entirely modern, but very comfortable. Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200 Moderate terms.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos., 600 feet up—Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 55/- to 63/-; illus. tariff. "W. V."

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
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Quiet near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London"
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

London — Arden House
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Quiet, yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. R. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

London, W. 2
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ENGLAND

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Reflections at New Harbor, Maine

Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Elden, Portland, Maine

Lines About Leaders—120

By a Staff Artist

Sir Henry Irving
(1838-1905)

HENRY IRVING was the foremost English actor of his time.
He was the first player on whom knighthood was conferred.
His birth took place in a plain two-story house of Somerset.
He spent his childhood with his mother's sister in Cornwall.
Then, his school days over, came the question of a career.
And, at 14, Henry found himself in a London business firm.
But commerce meant nothing to him, even in a big city.
All his thoughts, hopes, and dreams were for the theater.
All his free time was devoted to the study of famous plays.
He had determined to become an actor and a brilliant one.

ONE night a new boy entered a London elocution class.
His handsome face immediately attracted general attention.
And when called on a recitation, he moved the hall to tears.
Whoever this Irving was, he possessed a tremendous gift!
But the school proved too amateurish to the young aspirant.
He asked private teaching of the actor William Hoskins.
And he set himself doggedly to work on a number of parts.
Eventually Hoskins had to sail on a tour down to Australia.
Before departing he handed a letter to his pupil, saying:
"When you want an engagement, go there and you will find one."

AT 18, Henry Irving appeared in a play for the first time.
To his great distress, he babbled his one and only line.
His second experience proved far more disheartening still.
All of a sudden he forgot his cue and rushed off the stage.
Utterly disappointed, he challenged himself on another field.
He rented a hall and gave a reading of "The Lady of Lyons."
"Irving is likely to make a name," wrote a newspaper man.
However, the city offered nothing better than minor roles.
So the drudgery of the life of a strolling player began.

TEN years elapsed before the actor got a foothold in London.
By that time he had impersonated 670 different characters.
A famous manager selected him to play Mathias in "The Bells."
In this unusual role, Irving held the audience spellbound.
And critics singled him out as a most promising artist.
In 1878, he took over The Lyceum under his own management.
He opened with "Hamlet," the favorite theme of his studies.
Spontaneous applause burst out all over the crowded house.
He was on the road to revive Shakespeare's great characters.

HONORS began to fall thickly on the actor as he went ahead.
And several stays in North America added to his fame.
One of his desires was to teach a high concept of the theater.
He delivered a remarkable address at Harvard University.
He performed before the Military Academy at West Point.
Irving entrusted the future of the theater to the people.
Referring to the standards Shakespeare had in mind he said:
"The stage whose cause I plead is that which he made immortal.
It is that which he would have religiously preserved . . .
I advocate the stage, as at its best it is among us . . .
as it may be in every theater in the kingdom . . .
as it would be if you, the public, would make it so. . . ."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Log Jam

Alfred Elden, Portland, Maine

Sunbonnet Sue

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

[Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

The meaning of a certain word is taken up in today's cryptogram:

XYZ ABCE "FGBHZC" FBIZJ KCBI XYZ *GLXNO ABCE KBC "FGPQ," LOE CZKZCJ XB XYZ XYCZZ - YZLQZQ FGPQ BK *YZCFPGZJ.

HO! HO!

Try filling in the missing letters to form words, the definitions of which are given below:

H O — — — —
— H O — — —
— — H O — —
— — — H O —
— — — — H O

1, truthful. 2, implement for digging. 3, educational institution. 4, writer. 5, to echo again.

Letter Juggling

A Nantasket Beach, Mass., reader shares this opportunity to juggle or transpose the 5 letters given below to form 5 different 5-letter words. Use all 5 letters in each word:

A E L P R

A Bit of Division

Divide 400 into 2 parts such that 1-6 of the greater, increased by twice the smaller is as much as the smaller increased by ½ of the greater.

Fun With Antonyms

Words and their antonyms today:

1	colossal	distant	
2	leisurely	severe	
3	absurd	minute	1
4	fireproof	significant	
5	incorrect	credible	
6	unimportant	combustible	
7	euphonious	accurate	
8	gentle	bustling	
9	restless	discordant	
10	near	immovable	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Faith

Two men stood before a painting by Pouissin representing the healing of the two blind men of Jericho.

"What seems to you the most remarkable thing in this painting?" one of them asked.

The other replied that everything in the painting seemed to be wonderfully done: the figure of Jesus, the multitude, the expressions on the faces of the leading characters, and every other part.

Pointing to the steps of a house in the corner of the picture, the first said, "Do you see that discarded cane lying there?"

"Yes," replied the other.

"Well, my friend," exclaimed the interrogator, "on those steps sat the blind man with the cane in his hand, but when he heard the approach of Jesus, he was so sure that he would be healed that he let his cane lie there, since he would need it no more, and hastened to the Lord as if he could already see. Is not that a wonderful conception of the power of faith?"

The Party in the Attic

A Story for Children

It was dark in the attic when young Whiskers came out of his hole in the wall. Young Whiskers was a wee mouse with tall ears and bright eyes. "Longtail," he squeaked, "Longtail, Grayears, Twinkletoes, are you ready?"

From three corners of the attic came three wee mice with tall ears and bright eyes. They sat around young Whiskers, their tails flat behind them. They sniffed the air; "Cheese!" they squealed.

"Right-o," young Whiskers answered, "cheese from the cook's pantry—plenty of it. We're going to have a party."

"In the dark?" Grayears asked.

"No indeed," Whiskers answered, "a party by candle-light." With that he whirled about so fast that the tip of his tail hit Twinkletoes in the eye. And so, with one eye shut, Twinkletoes saw young Whiskers pick up a stick and nibble the end of it. Fffrrrrrr-Flash!! There was a flame, orange and red, and the stick was like a torch!

Whiskers held it high and the three other mice saw a tall white candle nearby. Whiskers lighted it and all around the things in the attic were plain—a chest, an old trunk, a rickety chair, a spinning-wheel and a round yellow cheese! The wee mice squealed with delight.

"Come to my party," Whiskers said. "Longtail, Grayears, Twinkletoes, come to my party." He bowed low, swirling his tail behind him. "Eat of the round yellow cheese and make merry. Fall to!"

There was a rush and those four wee mice began to nibble. Nibble, nibble, nibble, noses wriggling, whiskers dancing! Ah, what a feast. No cook to say, "Scram!" No cook—but—

"Look," Longtail squeaked suddenly.

"Where?" Grayears asked, and the other two raised their heads.

Close to the wall near by, four mice sat on their haunches, their tall ears straight, their whiskers wide. "Who are you?" Grayears asked politely.

But the mice did not answer.

"Go away," Longtail scolded. "You were not invited to the party."

But the mice just sat there.

"It's rude to sit and stare," Twinkletoes added.

But the mice never budged.

"Pay no attention to them," Whiskers said. "Just go right on nibbling."

They obeyed, all except Twinkletoes who nibbled but kept one eye turned to the wall.

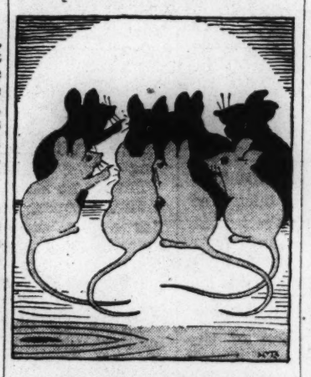
"Look!" he squealed. "Those mice are nibbling too."

Longtail, Grayears and Whiskers each turned an eye to the wall. Sure enough, those four mice were nibbling too! It was too much for Whiskers.

"Get in line," he whispered to Longtail, Grayears and Twinkletoes. "Now charge them!"

They rushed forward, those four mice, with all their might. Bang! straight into the wall they bumped, knocking their heads.

A voice came from the mouse-



"Who Are You?" Asked Grayears

hole, a voice and a pair of bright eyes. "What's the racket?" the voice said. It was Tripper who had lived in the attic a long, long time. And those four wee mice, rubbing their heads, told all that had happened.

When they had done Tripper laughed. And when he had laughed he sniffed the cheese. And when he sniffed the cheese he said,

"Come, give me some cheese—
It looks very nice.
Those were your shadows,
They weren't mice."

Quotation for Today

WHOEVER has received, on him there is an inexorable behest to give.—CARLYLE.

In Lighter Vein

Unprofitable

A calf was nibbling at the grass in the yard, and was viewed in silence for some minutes by a city girl.

"Tell me," she said, turning impulsively to her hostess, "does it really pay to keep a cow as small as that?"

Somesense Rhymes

A polar igloo may be nice
But now we see it's true
You cannot have your cake of ice
And heat it too.

Bothered by Police

He pulled into the garage with a horrible grinding of brakes and descending from his ramshackle two-seater, asked to be shown some second-hand cars.

"Got tired of the old bus, I suppose?" the salesman inquired.

"No, not quite," replied the motorist, "but every time I park this thing, along dashes a policeman to make sure I've reported the accident."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Enterprise

"Almost every man can find work if he uses his brains," asserted the man who had traveled a good deal. "that is, if he has the ability to adapt himself like the piano-tuner I once met in the West of America.

"'Why,' I said to him, for we were in a wild, unsettled country, 'surely piano-tuning can't be very lucrative here. I should not imagine that pianos were very plentiful in this region.'

"'No, they're not,' said the piano-tuner, 'but I make a pretty fair income by tightening up barbed-wire fences!'"—Santa Fe Magazine.

Same Old Story

Priscilla: "He said he'd love me for ever and ever—"

Prue: "Ah, men!"—Montreal Star.

The Coal Bill

Landlord: "I tell you I must have at least part of the rent. I've got some bills to pay."

Shivering Tenant: "Then t-t-take this quarter and p-pay your c-c-coal bill."

More Howlers

"The man known as 'The Happy Warrior' was Gladstone."

"Wishy-washy is a name for Chinese laundrymen."

"A war dance is the maneuvering of diplomats trying to keep out of war."

"A malefactor is a man of importance, like a bridegroom or something."

"Beamage is the measure of a bright smile."

"Wharf is short for warp and woof, and is used by a great Dane for barking."

Jest a Minute

"Aw, please, dear, let's see it again—I want to hiss the villain some more."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Courtesy's Reward

Philadelphia

As refreshing as a chapter from Horatio Alger is the episode in the life of a popular and obliging newsboy, Gerry Reed, who has recently been made $10,000 richer, because he never failed to be courteous, and under all circumstances greeted his customers with a smile, and gave the service of a helping hand without being asked to. His newsstand is at an airport where there is much activity.

The money was bequeathed to him by Oliver H. Genert, a well-known theater operator and baseball manager. Many another, as well as the donor, has taken interest in the welfare of the congenial lad, who has just passed his eighteenth birthday. His legacy will go toward his future career.

Mr. Genert had long observed Gerry and admired him deeply for his friendliness and constant cheerfulness, and gave expression to his admiration in this tangible and substantial way.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Number Chairs

Formation: All players are seated in a circle. Any number may play.

Procedure: Players number off, starting with 1. Number One begins the game by calling any number he desires. The number called must give another number right away, and so on; but if a player whose number is called fails to answer with another, he must take the very last number in the circle. All players seated below him move up a chair, thus changing their numbers. This may go on indefinitely.

Object: To put Number One out of his place if possible.

This is great fun for young and old, and a great ice breaker.—D. P., Medford, Mass.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Bithynia

The territory known as Bithynia lay in the northern part of Asia Minor, and on the Black Sea, and is mentioned in connection with the work carried on by two outstanding Christian apostles, Paul and Peter.

During the course of his second missionary journey, we are told that Paul and his companions "assayed to go into Bithynia" (Acts 16:7), evidently with a view to evangelizing that region; "but the Spirit suffered them not" (ibid.); so, passing through Mysia, they came to Troas.

Whether Paul preached in Bithynia on some other occasion is not made plain in the New Testament; but by the time of the composition of Peter's first Epistle, it is plain that there were a number of Christians within the boundaries of this province, for it is to them, among others, that the letter is addressed (I Peter 1:1).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The word "clover" comes from the Latin word for "club," and refers to the three-headed club of Hercules.

HO! HO!: Honest, shovel, school, author, re-echo.

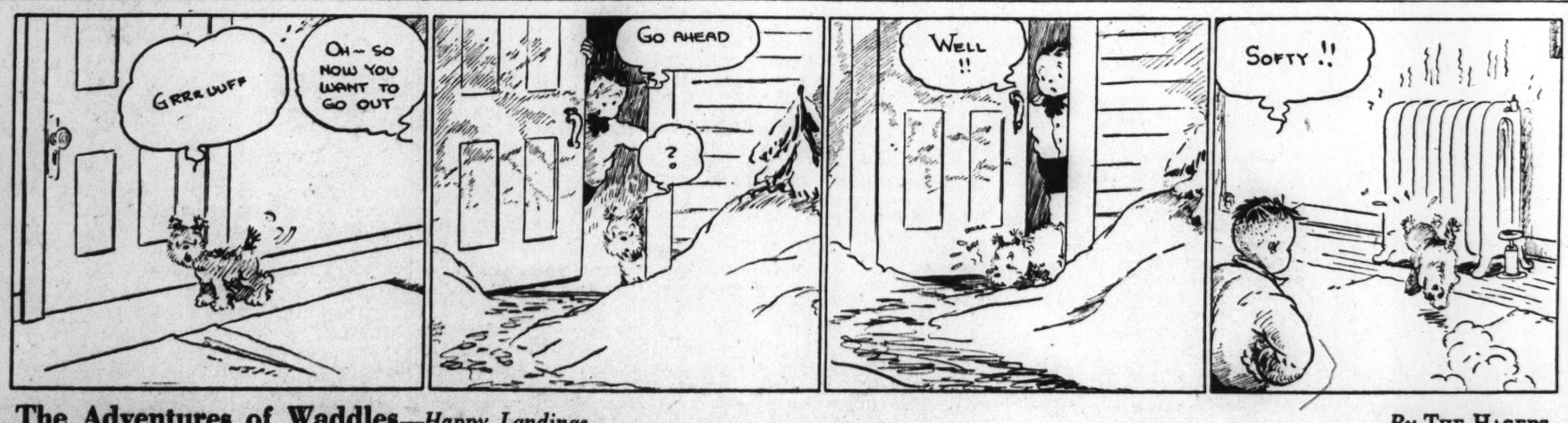
Letter Juggling: Pearl, paler, parle, lepra, parel.

A Bit of Division: 300 and 100.

Fun With Antonyms: Colossal—minute; leisurely—bustling; absurd—credible; fireproof—combustible; incorrect—accurate; unimportant—significant; euphonious—discordant; gentle—severe; restless—immovable; near—distant.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Changeable Skidmore*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Happy Landings*

By THE HAGERS

SAID T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE, "YOU KNOW, THE WAY DUCKS FLY IS MUCH TOO SLOW.
JUST SEE HOW FAST WE SAIL ALONG!" BUT SOMETHING HAPPENED; THINGS WENT WRONG.
BANG
"BAIL OUT!" I HEARD FITZ-MAURICE CRY. HE JUMPED; I FOLLOWED. "LOOK," SAID I,
"WE DUCKS MAY NOT BE BUILT FOR SPEED, BUT THREE-POINT LANDINGS, WE DON'T NEED!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

For More Peaceful Peacemaking

THE Chamberlain-Mussolini negotiations proceed and Austria quiets down. But the ferment of war fear continues, the arms race goes on. In Europe and America the fundamental question, Which way to peace? remains unsettled. The Eden-Chamberlain division has crystallized the struggle between two methods. Unfortunately it—or the pressure of events behind it—has increased a warlike attitude among pacifists. Even those who are actively seeking to make peace are divided over how to proceed.

One school puts the emphasis on security, the other on adjustment. One says international law must be upheld and that the tearing up of treaties by force or the threat of force must stop. The other says there are unsound relations between nations which should be removed by bargaining. One holds that peace must be enforced by a league of powers; the other that peace must be enforced by a balance of power.

Both schools put eventual reliance on force. Neither view is fundamentally peaceful, for from neither has fear been cast out. Fearing war, one seeks security by collective maintenance of the status quo. The other, fearing war, seeks safety in bi-lateral bargains. Putting their basic reliance on material power, both give way before the threat of power.

One, striving to spur resistance to aggression, spurs chiefly hatred. The other, moving to avoid aggression, makes concessions to force which it would not make to justice. Both in the Eden and in the Chamberlain schools there are many who hold higher ideals. But we are describing now the actual operation of these two methods in their recent application to the world situation.

Actually the world today is not thinking in terms of peace but in terms of power politics whether under League-of-Nations sanctions or the old concert-of-Europe diplomacy. We should not too readily condemn responsible statesmen who feel forced to choose between two imperfect methods. Only a relatively few peace-minded individuals are prepared really to renounce the threat of war as an instrument of national policy.

But there are millions today who would like to see truly peaceful means exhausted before turning to warlike thought and the piling up of weapons. They would like to see peacemaking begin with more positive efforts to understand and acknowledge the good in other peoples. They feel instinctively that the first line of defense against war is calm rejection of selfish imperialism that tries to masquerade as patriotism. They demand that the League ideal be promoted with idealism, with an active sense of brotherhood, with more spirit of self-sacrifice and less self-righteous intolerance, more spiritual courage and less material bluff.

Those who hope for positive peacemaking feel that the defense of democracy begins at home—in such successful practice of democracy as will prove its value to those who may become disillusioned under dictatorship. They consider Britain, France and America in much more danger from Communistic or Fascistic thinking within than from conquest by Communist or Fascist nations. They would like to see the school which seeks peace by bargaining emphasize justice more than mere adjustment. They would like to see it less concerned with opportunities to lend money for the rearmament of expansionist powers and more active to open up channels of trade.

To both schools the genuine pacificist says: Either of your methods can be pursued more peaceably. I would put first emphasis on more active Christian thinking, on demonstrating democracy, on unselfish economic disarmament, if necessary on economic restraints, and only as a last resort would I rely on brute force, which now is put first by both schools of peacemakers.

Sun Over California

CALIFORNIA'S sunshine doesn't all come from Old Sol; part of it radiates from the sanguine spirit of pioneers. When other Americans, shocked by flood headlines, hear Mayor Shaw of Los Angeles announce over the radio that "the sun is shining over Southern California today," they need not call it bravado. And when he says, "We have not suffered a major disaster," he is not talking for Florida consumption. Californians really feel that way.

The rest of the nation, desiring to extend succor and sympathy without seeming untactfully to exaggerate the need, may find the Mayor an accurate reporter of Los Angeles' essential condition.

The little San Gabriel, Los Angeles and Santa Ana Rivers normally bring gentle refreshment of melting snows to the golden plain between the mountains and the sea. Turned to torrents by sudden rains, they spread destruction and a film of yellow mud. And out of any canyon, freshets may push walls of water. But quickly they subside and the sun shines. Southern California will not stay long under mist or mud.

Exuberant earth and buoyant people alike throw off the clasp of clay and despair's delay. Already plans are sprouting. For rebuilding and rehabilitating? Yes, and for much more. Sea and sun and salubrious site have destined the Los Angeles area to be one of mankind's favorite homesteads. The more time Americans have for living, the more they will gather there to live. Sunny southern Californians have never lacked the vision to prepare for bigger things. Heavy rains and a flood have not changed their climate, physical or mental.

Putting Out the Latchstring

THE somewhat remodeled garb of New England Council advertising for this spring is interesting. Principal appeal is being made to those who may come to Yankee-land not for just a brief visit—although such persons will not be neglected in subsequent advertising—but to those who can come to buy homes and stay.

Long abandoned houses are pictured along with glorified views of what those same houses can be made to look like by anybody with imagination, paint, and a will to work . . . or a willingness to pay for having it done. There is something basic about this. Who has not dreamed of restoring a little place in the country? And the attraction is multiplied when one thinks of a house rich in history, where perhaps one might find the initials of some venerable farmer carved in the mantel before he left for Concord and Lexington or Bunker Hill.

This type of advertising may mean much to New England. For important as tourists are—and they have become a major industry in New England—the settler who comes to buy a home is, of course, a more permanent asset. That such appeal can be successful has been proven by Vermont, which of late years has reversed the dwindling trend of its population, and is now gaining at the rate of one per cent a year, chiefly through attracting educators, authors and others who have long summer vacations. Connecticut, on the other hand, has found its proximity to New York a selling point as a year 'round home for many whose business and professions center about the Nation's largest city. Thus New England bids to become at once the Nation's summer home, and the suburbs for adjoining eastern regions.

These home buyers give New England new resources in taxes, wages, and sale of materials. New England gives them, in return, the verdant beauty of its country-side, its sandy beaches and rocky shores, its gentle traditions and mellow customs. No doubt the bargain is agreeable on both sides.

TVA to Negotiate

ON FRIDAY, according to expectations, the two majority members of the Tennessee Valley Authority will sit down with officials of privately owned electrical utilities of eastern Tennessee in a conference at Chattanooga, the first such conference looking seriously and hopefully to public purchase of power distribution systems in the valley area.

The action is the result of proposals and counter-proposals which have brought David E. Lilienthal, TVA director, and Wendell L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, the principal holding company interested, apparently close together.

In January, shortly after the Supreme Court had upheld the right of the Federal Government to lend to municipalities for construction of power plants, Mr. Willkie offered to sell out, lock, stock and barrel, the large holding company systems his corporation controls in the South. His insistence was that the private properties be taken and paid for as integrated going concerns, not dismembered and part purchased at junk value, the rest left valueless.

Now Mr. Lilienthal makes an offer which comes a considerable way. Obviously TVA does not want to buy whole networks that extend hundreds of miles from its scene of operations. But he proposes purchase of certain units in and adjoining the Tennessee Valley which are apparently separable from the Commonwealth and Southern system without great injury. He proposes to pay the "actual legitimate cost" of the properties less depreciation.

This is a reasonable offer, quite different from junk or forced sale value. It amounts to what is called historical cost or prudent investment value, which Mr. Willkie was willing to accept as a basis for rate regulation after a conference with President Roosevelt last November. Whether he will accept it as a basis for purchase is a slightly different question and he naturally has asked the addition of an allowance for going concern value, and Mr. Lilienthal is willing to admit this as a subject for negotiation.

So it appears that the TVA and the utilities at length are getting somewhere toward a composition of their differences. But at this very time, and with somewhat unsteadying effects on the proceedings, a schism exists within the TVA itself, with Chairman Arthur E. Morgan being left out of the board's program.

The words that are passing between him and the majority members of the board are no hotter than some that have passed between TVA and the utilities. Perhaps even that breach might come to the stage of negotiations. But a congressional investigation would be quicker and more satisfactory.

Judge Lynch Indicted

Book News of the Day

IT IS a fortunate Negro who, when the lynch passions are roused, is merely hanged. Frank Shay in JUDGE LYNCH (New York: Ives Washburn. $2.50) makes this fact stick by a series of perhaps too numerous but unshrinking studies of America's institution of lynching. Revolting were the tortures practiced by the Borgias and by the savages of Darkest Africa, and we hear appalling accounts of concentration camps. But Shay insists the fury of the lynch mobs in Mississippi, Georgia, and Texas holds a unique place in the history of barbarism. Lynching is frequently analyzed as expressive of the American predisposition to violent action, of which hirsute patriots occassionally speak with pride. It is not without import, however, that this national boldness has vented itself upon the lone victim more readily than it has upon the more numerous lynch mob and upon the political forces that support it.

* * *

Shay tells what should be an incredible story of humanity's inhumanity to man, of perverted justice, of press venality, and of the averted eyes of the respectable public. American lynch law has claimed 5,112 victims, sometimes for serious crimes, sometimes because a Negro talked back to a white man, sometimes for unascertainable causes, and, in shocking numbers, victims of extreme tortures have posthumously been proved innocent. Americans, Mexicans, Negroes—all have gone down before the mob. Not until America's civilizing influence flowered in the insular possessions did these more primitive outposts experience a lynching. The rope, the torch, the whip, and the corkscrew have fitted the hands of the lynchers. Newspapers have rallied a crowd of 15,000 people from seven states to enjoy an American lynch holiday.

* * *

Shay finds no consolation in the fact that the number of lynchings has steadily decreased. Those remaining have grown increasingly horrible.

Col. Charles Lynch, later Judge Lynch, was the revolutionary Virginian patriot who sometimes, in order to preserve domestic discipline and to protect the colony from the British, exceeded the limits of the law. Judge Lynch's restrained excesses do not justify the linking of his name with the monstrous progeny of summary justice, in the author's opinion. Maybe not, but there is a direct kinship between the lynch temperament and the arbitrariness of any person, who, through fanaticism or self-willed persuasion of his own rightness, would set aside the rules or evidence and orderly justice. Perhaps Judge Lynch took an inch and the lynch mob took the mile. Actually, however, no one man's precedent can bear the blame for passions so easily and numerously kindled. This book, gruesome but informative and courageous, leaves the field open for a more thoughtful analysis of the national culture and characteristics and their relation to lynching.

R. M. B.

Not Interested

The Gents' Morning Club

THIS always happens, in our town, about this time of year. Now the snow has gone, and the morning sunlight lies warm in front of Jamie Hoag's dry-goods store beside the post office. Jamie props his door open and gives the sidewalk a whisk of the broom, and from the post office comes Gene Carr, shuffling his morning grist of mail. Gene was across last summer, and fancies himself as a linguist.

"Hoo's a' wi' ye the noo, Jamie?"

"Gey guid." A final flourish of the broom covers Jamie's shudder at Gene's accent. "What's new?"

"Nothing much." Then, with an envelope half opened, Gene remembers. "Did you hear that Clark Johnson was running?"

This item of athletic news Jamie considers warily.

"Ay? We might do worse. Or better."

And with that the season is opened in due form. Here's news. Clark Johnson is running for Selectman. Winter is past, Town Meeting is just around the windy corner of March, and the Gents' Morning Club again convenes after a long winter adjournment.

There's no formal call. But now Aloise Hoffman appears again of mornings. Tod Harris starts earlier and finishes his milk route betimes. Joe Dawson, in straw hat and white apron, drifts over from the market. From now until Town Meeting long Steve Ward, the garage owner, will be a bit late in starting work on carburetors and springs. And Mr. Mulcahy, old war horse that he is, hears the rumor of debate from afar and again plods down town in the early morning. One by one they drift in, and bask in the strong sun, and talk wisely of town affairs.

* * *

"I hear," says Tod Harris, "that the Old Board wants the street lights on till midnight, now."

"And for what?" bristles Mr. Mulcahy. "All daycent folk are home by nine!"

Tod shrugs. Don't blame him. He's home by six. But then, the movies at the Town House don't let out till eleven.

"I'm thinking," says Mr. Mulcahy, "we'd best get rid of the Old Board this year. All of thim."

A radical, this Dennis Mulcahy, a perennial tilter against all Old Boards. Every year Dennis backs a candidate of swan-like purity — and every year his swans turn out to be geese. And stout, comfortable Aloise Hoffman chuckles.

"What you got against dem, Dennis?"

Mr. Mulcahy confides, freely. Joe Dawson has a good word for the Selectmen; Tod Harris thinks the way they handle the back roads a scandal. From that the talk drifts to schools, and taxes: it rambles from end to end of the town. Men join the group, and listen, and add their voices. Schoolboys clatter in and out of the post office. Men glance hurriedly at watches and go on, wiser than they came. The group dwindles, and Mr. Mulcahy's final argument often has no other audience than Jamie Hoag's broom—straw end up—leaning in the corner.

* * *

And the result? Now and then Gene Carr, that traveled man, brings in rumors from other towns. There's trouble in the towns north and south of us, and east and west there's strife. But our Town Meeting will be short and uneventful. It always is. We get through it in one evening, and we're a little proud of that. For, as Mr. Mulcahy says:

"You take Congress, now. There's a loafin' set of fellers! If we get through our meeting in one night, why can't they be doing the same? Well, give them a week, then. Now if I had my say—"

He shakes a wistful head. So do we. We'd like to turn Mr. Mulcahy loose on Congress, for what a grand flutter of goose feathers there would be! But perhaps what Washington needs most is Jamie Hoag and his dry-goods store. For suppose, now, that Jamie were located just at the Capitol end of Pennsylvania Avenue. And suppose that, after dropping in for the morning mail and a nod to Jim Farley behind the wicket, the men from the Hill could slip into that outer fringe of listeners that always hovers about the sessions of the Gents' Morning Club. Perhaps then their Town Meeting would run more smoothly. For as it is, we wonder sometimes if they haven't got the Gents' Morning Club and the Town Meeting badly mixed.

But then, of course, we couldn't spare Jamie.

DANIEL CHASE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Search for Spring

By Frank L. Perrin

HOW persistent, indeed, is the urge for change! The fabled Man from Mars would have no difficulty whatever were he inclined to analyze the insistent promptings which made logical the peopling of the western areas of the United States a century ago. There is a restlessness and love for adventure in the hearts of Americans of whatever age which demand new horizons and new experiences. It is not discontent or a dislike for the familiar which prompts the longing for the new and untried. It is the capacity to progress, the willingness to discard that which has served its reasonable purpose, which sees in the distance the spark of opportunity, the beacon which marks, perhaps only in fancy, the path to new and possibly hazardous adventure.

Only yesterday, it seems, the people of the north country, in New England and along the lake shores, were preparing to greet the first chill winds and vagrant snows of winter. The harvest season was long past. Bins and barns and cellars were filled, and sheds housed an abundance of wood in readiness for the long nights and short days. The prospect pleased. Winter brings new thrills and pleasant reminders of old friends and past experiences. These are never monotonous.

* * *

But today all this is likewise fading into memory, for there is in the air a faint, illusive, but reassuring promise, that Spring is just around the corner. Yesterday the postman brought the familiar catalogue with alluring pictures of flowers and plants of unbelievable beauty and perfection. The seeds and breadcrumbs provided for the wild birds which were greedy boarders during the snowy winter days were left untouched and unappreciated. The thankless rascals, possibly busy in locating safe nesting places, preferred to forage and take potluck with other picnickers.

One does not love the old and familiar less simply because he seeks and endeavors to enjoy the new. There would be little to encourage the philosophic student or analytical historian were it discovered that the ambitions and hopes of even sensible and industrious people, friends, neighbors, and all those who make up the great human family, had become static and fixed. The vision of the adventurer may not always be clear and dependable, but it has the virture of being hopeful and progressive. Better an occasional disappointing experience than stolid satisfaction in that which can never actually satisfy.

So just now, in the borderland where, in the language of the poet, "Winter lingers in the lap of Spring," the eye rises to the seasonal horizon in the hope that new and sweeter experiences await the promised change. There are lands more richly blessed with sunshine and warmth, with more flowers and birds and open roads. But these, to the northern denizen inured to the regimen of distinct seasonal changes, some placid and some violent and eruptive, lack impulsive reactions and energizing thrills. There seems to be the desire to welcome that which is expected a little in advance of its scheduled arrival. This is manifested by the migrating birds which reach the North too early, and by the campers, the golfers and the adventuring fishermen who catch the first faint scent of springtime in the south wind.

* * *

There is always just ahead, for all of us, it is ardently hoped, something better, more satisfying, more complete. In our experiences there never may be complete fruition. Human hopes are not thus satisfied or human desires gratified. It may be better thus. Satisfaction must be measurable, or else endeavor ceases and ambition fails from inertia. It is that which lies beyond which is most desired and most desirable. Unless this is true, then the immutable law of progress has been annulled or has become obsolete. And this nullifying process cannot come about by human indifference or human inaction.

There is eternal spring in the hearts of all who respond to the promptings of this salutary and beneficent law of progress. We bring to the new season just approaching, it should be assured, the wisdom gained from past experiences and past fruitful or futile adventures.

We do not come as adventurers merely, but with the thoughtful and sober courage which sustained the pioneering sons and daughters of New England, "York State," Pennsylvania and Ohio when they set out to transplant the crude culture of the New East to the newer and potentially richer areas of the New West. It is with that recurring and vibrant hope that the new Spring is welcomed.

The Wide Horizon

Japan Faces the Invisible Enemy

By William Henry Chamberlin

Tokyo

ANY doubt that may have still existed here that Japan is faced with a long struggle in China was dispelled by the failure of the effort to find a basis of agreement between the two countries with the aid of the good offices of the German Ambassador to China, Dr. Oskar P. Frautmann. A fog of uncertainty and contradiction hangs over these abortive peace discussions; but after comparing versions from sources of several nationalities, I believe that a reasonably accurate account of what occurred may be summarized as follows:

There were two German offers not so much of formal mediation as of good offices in bringing the two sides together. The first of these was early in November, the second in December. The first Japanese offer, submitted before the breakdown of the Chinese resistance at Shanghai, was relatively moderate. It was summed up in the four points which Foreign Minister Hirota mentioned in the opening session of the Japanese Diet.

This offer was flatly refused by Chiang Kai-shek, who still hoped for some international action as a result of the Brussels Conference and whose confidence was increased by the successful stand at Shanghai, which had lasted for more than two months. The second transmission of communications between Japanese and Chinese spokesmen (a number of intermediary agents were employed by both sides) occurred in December, after the Chinese were in full retreat toward Nanking and the Brussels Conference had ended without any positive action. The Japanese terms by this time had become stiffer and more precise and seem to have included China's adherence to the anti-Comintern Pact and the stationing of Japanese garrisons in China on a more permanent basis.

* * *

Practically all Japanese moderates and not a few Army leaders who were gifted with some measure of political insight had hoped for an agreement, on terms satisfactory to Japan, of course, with Chiang Kai-shek. Indeed Japanese Army officers in some cases took the initiative in the recent unsuccessful peace negotiations. A victorious peace signed with Chiang Kai-shek would have been the shortest and easiest road to Japan's objective: domination of China. It would have cut the ground from beneath any possibility of foreign intervention. If any man could have reconciled the Chinese people to a defeatist settlement it would have been Chiang Kai-shek.

But the same considerations which induced Chiang Kai-shek to take up arms last summer have evidently persuaded him not to lay down arms at the present time. One of the strongest of these considerations is the reckoning that it is politically and personally more dangerous to yield than to fight.

So Japan is forced by the logic of events (for withdrawal from the occupied territory is unthinkable) to undertake the difficult and complicated task of governing by Manchukuo methods a huge slice of one of the largest land masses in Asia, inhabited by a population which considerably exceeds that of Japan itself. If it were merely a question of army against army Japan could count with reasonable certainty on victory. It is doubtful whether there is any given point in China, within geographical reason, which the Japanese forces cannot reduce.

Three main military operations, of which one is already in progress, seem to be under consideration for the near future. The first is the linking up of the Japanese conquests in Northern and Central China through occupation of the entire line of the Tientsin-Nanking Railway. A second probable military objective is Canton, metropolis of South China. The occupation of this city, China's main port in the South and the southern terminus of the newly finished Canton-Hankow Railway, would seal up China from sea contact with the outside world. Finally, a direct drive up the Yangtze River against Hankow, which is to-day the main administrative center of the Chinese Nationalist Government, is likely to be undertaken.

* * *

Assuming that all these military expeditions are successful, Japan will still be at the beginning rather than at the end of its road to empire in China. It is vastly easier for the Japanese armies, advancing along rivers or railway lines, to occupy main towns and strategic centers than it is to consolidate the gains by setting up a working administration in the conquered areas. Even after military aims are achieved Japan will face the problem of administering a vast area, reduced to extreme destitution through the ravages of war.

While only wishful thinking could envisage a financial or economic breakdown in Japan as imminent, the problems of staving off serious inflation and of keeping the international balance of payments in order are certain to be more serious in 1938 than they were in 1937. It also remains a question whether the Japanese temperament, bold to the last degree in fighting a visible enemy, will prove sufficiently patient and stolid to withstand a long campaign of attrition by unseen Chinese enemies and whether the repeated pledges to respect foreign rights and interests can be consistently implemented, in view of the loose control of Toyko over generals in the field and the imperfect mastery which these generals, in turn, exercise over some of their subordinates.